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HINTS

*Designed to promote
Beneficence
Temperance
& Medical Science
Vol. 3.*

By John Coakley Lettson M.D. & L.L.D. &c.



Dr. Jenner.

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SECTION I.

H I N T S

RESPECTING

T H E C O W - P O C K .

A JUDICIOUS Physician, who has long and attentively cultivated medicine, must have witnessed the rise and progress of various systems, and speculative opinions of its professors; but, whilst experience enables him to appreciate these opinions, his judgment will not bias him against the reception and encouragement of medical discoveries and improvements. Under such sentiments I have been

led to pay particular attention to a subject, which forms a new æra in practical medicine, and a new source of human felicity, if not of human existence; and, as I have been requested, by many professional and other respectable characters, to deliver my opinion on this important subject, as likely to influence their conduct, I have deemed it my duty to declare my sentiments, however superfluous they may be considered by others, after the communications of JENNER, WOODVILLE, PEARSON, RING, WATERHOUSE, ADDINGTON, and AIKIN.

An animal whose lactarious fountains afford in our infancy a substitute for that of the parent, and from which we draw, through life, a considerable portion of our nutriment, is destined by the sagacity of one enlightened philosopher to protect the human species from the most loathsome and noxious disease to which it is subjected. In reflecting upon its ravages, the mind revolts with horror; not merely from its fatal devastation, but likewise from the deformity it inflicts upon its victims, by rendering the fairest sublunary being, that
god-like

god-like countenance impressed by the Creator, an object of compassion, if not of disgust. I contemplate, therefore, with medical pride, and not less with national gratitude, the name and discovery of Dr. EDWARD JENNER*;
by

* Although the Cow-pock had long since been found by incidental experience a security against the small-pox, it had never been applied to any beneficial purpose, till the genius of Jenner discriminated its powers, and introduced it into practice, as a permanent security against the variolous infection. This preventive quality of the vaccine fluid was certainly known even to scientific professional men many years ago; but, strange as it may now appear, no one till Jenner promulgated his discovery had ever improved that knowledge, by applying it to the process of inoculation. About twenty years ago, when Dr. Archer was the physician of the hospital for inoculation, Catharine Wilkins, now Titchenor, from Cricklade, in Wiltshire, who had had the Cow-pock in consequence of milking cows, came to her brother in London, (where she is now resident,) who, being desirous of ascertaining whether this circumstance could be depended upon as preventive of the small-pox, sent her to the hospital for inoculation, when she received the variolous matter from Dr. Archer; against which, however, she was proof, and the small-pox of course could not be communicated; but no advantage was derived from this fact.

Archer was a prudent, cautious, and rather timid practitioner; and the hospital for inoculation owes much of its

who by conveying from a small pustule on the teats or nipples of the udder of the domestic cow, a particle of matter, under the cuticle of the human subject, has established the divine art of preventing the ravages, and even the appearance, of that scourge of his existence, the small-pox.

From time immemorial this domestic animal has been consecrated among antient nations as an object of worship *; to all it is now an object of grateful admiration. What then is due to that philosopher, who has drawn new and heretofore unexplored sources of happiness from this salutiferous animal! Gratitude calls upon the nation for a national reward; and great indeed would it be, were it adequate to the national good that must result from this wonderful discovery, which embraces at once the following axioms:

importance to his persevering attention to its interests; but he neither possessed the spirit of penetrating inquiry of Woodville; nor the genius of discovery of that man, who was destined to form a new æra in medical practice.

* Hence I have introduced it in the frontispiece, under its sacred character.

I. It



I. It prevents the accession of the most fatal malady under heaven—the variolous infection.

II. It is not infectious or contagious.

III. It is believed, that it never has been fatal, and never will be.

IV. It creates no blemish, or mark, on the human frame.

V. It conveys no constitutional disease.

It has indeed been calculated that, of 60,000 persons who have been inoculated with the Cow-pock, four have died. I cannot bring my imagination, from the experience I have had, to conceive, that any healthy subject can die of a process which can hardly be called a disease; or, in other words, that a single pustule (for there is rarely more) can prove fatal. Prejudice or ignorance have given rise to various reports, which inquiry has proved unfounded. It must, however,

be acknowledged, that many mistakes have been committed by practitioners; matter has been taken from the chicken-pox (*varicellæ*), and too frequently from the purulent fluid round the scab of the Cow-pock, or in the variolous pustule; and in either case it is needless to say, inoculation under such circumstances is no security against the small-pox.

But, supposing four might have died in 60,000 persons inoculated by the Cow-pock, it can hardly afford an argument against the practice; for if we calculate, that the process of the eruption, &c. may occupy fourteen days, who would ensure 60,000 healthy persons for fourteen days, under the chance of no more than four dying in that period?

It is not in vaccine inoculation alone that mistakes have been committed, even by practitioners of established character. I lately attended two young persons under the small-pox, each an only child, of considerable family, who had been inoculated two or three
years

years before by respectable gentlemen ; and the mothers of the children shewed me what they conceived to be the marks or pitting from the inoculated small-pox : happily, they both recovered from an alarming eruption of the disease ; but two relations I once claimed, who were inoculated with matter supposed to be variolous, by an eminent inoculator, afterwards caught the small-pox, on one of whom it proved fatal. These instances of error, so injurious to the medical character, and distressing to the community, should excite the most guarded circumspection in the professors of the healing art.

Condamine, in describing the superior safety of variolous inoculation, compared with the natural infection ; represents the latter as a rapid river, which every individual is liable to pass over ; and the former to a boat, which each may avail himself of, to ensure a safe passage ; whilst those who do not embrace this conveyance must incur the risk of plunging into this dangerous current. If this allusion exhibit the superior advantages of vario-

lous, may we not substitute an adamantine bridge in favour of vaccine inoculation?

The highest honours have been conferred on heroes both antient and modern, who have desolated provinces by the destruction of their fellow creatures: trophies and statues have been erected to commemorate sanguinary deeds. Saul may have boasted of his thousands slain, and David of his ten thousands; but the altar of JENNER is not consecrated by hecatombs of the slain; his claim is that of having multiplied the human race, and happily invoked the goddess of health, to arrest the arm that scatters pestilence and death over the creation!

All Europe is now convinced of the salutary result of vaccine inoculation. In Asia, Africa, and America likewise, wherever it has been practised, it has arrested the progress of the small-pox; at the same time, in great salutary process, it occasions no serious this false self. The most unequivocal and undiseased in tions, from various parts of the European biaised rela. ropean

ropean and American continents, attest these facts ; even France, supine perhaps at first in appreciating the value of this discovery, has at length participated in the general acclamation of its inestimable benefits, as appears by a paper inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 11th Ventose, 1801, as *a letter addressed to the respective mayors of the twelve districts of Paris*, by the Medical Committee of that city, in which it is observed ;

“ That the vaccinated have been incessantly exposed to the contagion of the small-pox, even by sleeping in the same bed, and eating and drinking out of the same vessels without any effect *. More than seventy-two have been inoculated for the small-pox, yet none have taken the infection †.

* Children sucking, under the vaccine disease, do not infect their mothers, who have not had it ; nor the mothers the children.

† In England, and other parts, the number may be extended to full 50,000, or even perhaps double that number at this time.

“ The

“ The Committee have thus by numerous experiments, verified the observations of the English physicians; and is convinced of the truth of the three principal statements :

I. That the vaccine is a very slight disease.

II. That it is not contagious.

III. That it is an effectual preservative against the small-pox.

“ The Committee is preparing a report, in which, as well as rendering an account of its own labour, it will demonstrate these great truths; and establish the public opinion with respect to *the most brilliant, and the most important discovery of the eighteenth century; to which France, Europe, and the whole world, will be indebted to the annihilation of that most destructive scourge, which has ravaged and desolated it for so many centuries.*”

Our Gallic neighbours, with whom a warm imagination is a prominent passion, in speaking of the Jennerian discovery, as the most
brilliant

brilliant of the eighteenth century, have expressed a sentiment inadequate to its magnitude; as it is believed to be the greatest discovery in antient or modern history. I may be deemed an enthusiast in my opinion; but if he, who is able to exhibit a more momentous discovery, is alone permitted to apply this epithet, I may challenge the *imputation* with impunity. If we appreciate the importance of the discoveries of *Gunpowder*, *Printing*, the *Mariner's Compass*, and the *Circulation of the blood*, the JENNERIAN DISCOVERY will still display a prominent æra in the contemplation and gratitude of posterity.

Ye *Literati*, under the designation of Reviewers and Critics, whose penetrating eye pervades the ample circle of science; and whose decisions impose a tone upon public opinion, and widely influence even the judgment of every reflecting mind; in proportion to that influence, ought you to stand forward upon this interesting occasion.—Not with that cold approbation, bordering upon indifference, if not apathy, which has been painfully

fully noticed in some of your criticisms; but with an impulsive ardour adequate to the imperious necessity of animating the multitude to self-preservation.

When Herschell fixed the site of the Georgium Sidus in the great volume of the heavens, you raised the theme of ardent praise to this unrivalled astronomer; but what is the Georgium Sidus, in competition with the Jennerian discovery! Has it conveyed to one human being a single ray of advantage? Contemplate with impartiality the latter, whose beneficent rays are destined to dissipate the gloomy atmosphere of pestilential mortality; whose fatal victims, I am bold to suggest, amount to 210,000 annually in Europe alone! Does this reflection admit of a coldness of description? Dip your pens in æthereal and indelible ink!—Impress your observations in characters legible to the most distant regions of the globe!

Ye

Ye *Pastors*, whose congregations listen to you for information ; may a retrospection of the ravages of the small-pox, and the prospect of its extinction by the vaccine inoculation, excite your piety to promote the salutary practice in public and private ! As the Creator, it is believed, gave existence to rational beings, in order to augment rational happiness ; may you co-operate in forwarding this benign purpose, by inculcating the duties of self-preservation ! and,

Ye *Parents*, who are the natural guardians of your offspring, do not hesitate in adopting a process that exempts them from variolous contagion, and its frequent concomitant, death ; when you read in the bills of mortality, the weekly returns of its victims, in numbers from forty to fifty ; and reflect, that each of them might have been living objects of affection to their parents, and of national benefit to the state, had their guardians embraced the salutary discovery I allude to ! Not a day passeth in this metropolis, without witnessing the immolation of infants sacrificed

by this contagion *! And shall they not excite one pang of remorse to surviving guardians; on reflecting, that with as much security as they pass through the chambers of their houses, might these infants have escaped the valley of the shadow of death! I do not hesitate to declare, that I never enter the habitations of the rich or the poor (for each may be equally useful in their respective allotments) without feeling an ardent desire for the security of their infantile denizens, against this most destructive disease.

Mothers! Your infants cannot reason for themselves, but they call upon your protection, by every tender and winning gesture. How have you been delighted, when their playful hands instinctively press your bosoms, to solicit the flow of that nutritive fluid that percolates from your heart's blood, and adds to theirs! When they look up to you with smiling innocence, how ardently you press their

* About 8,000 children annually die in London under four years of age; chiefly occasioned by the small-pox!

lips with careffes and kiffes ! With ardour I invoke you to fhield their endearing features with the *ægis* of Jenner.

In fpite of the moft obvious and uniform fuccels of vaccine inoculation, individuals have oppofed the practice from a refinement of reasoning, that on the other hand appears to be rather conclufive in its favour ; they have objected to it on account of its origin, and conferred upon it the epithet of a beaftly difeafe, and branded its promoters, as being poffeffed with the cow-mania *. Of the primary fources of infectious difeafes, little is yet clearly afcertained ; that fome have originated from animals is certain ; but, of all animals, the cow is moft congenial to the habits of man ; its food is fimple, and its difeafes

* I am truly forry that my friend Dr. Mofeley, whose learning and extenfive practice muft greatly influence the public opinion, fhould have adopted fuch an expreffion, or in the leaft degree difcouraged the moft important, brilliant, and falutary difcovery, in the annals of the eighteenth century. Probably he may have formed his opinion from fome miftakes he might have witneffed in the early practice of vaccine inoculation.

are

are few : we are from infancy nourished by its milk, and its flesh constitutes a large portion of human aliment ; and surely a particle of matter extracted from this almost sacred animal, can excite no disgust, or rational idea of impurity ; whilst that of man, too often the creature of appetite and morbid indulgence, with juices vitiated by intemperance, and a constitution injured by vice, may indeed afford some suspicion of contamination and impurity.

The Cow-pock, this eruptive affection of the nipples of the cow, which I attempt to elucidate, has long existed in various parts of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Buckingham, Devon, Hants, Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicester, Stafford, and vicinity of London ; and, in some parts, long and well known as a preventive of the small-pox ; but it was not employed in medical practice, as has been intimated, till Dr. Jenner introduced it to the knowledge of the publick ; and by whom it was even suspected to originate from a suppurative eruption, or the grease, so called,



W. Hoodville. M.D.

led, a disease liable to appear on the heel of the horse.

However dubious this hypothesis may be, it is of serious importance to know, that the udder and teats of the cow are affected with ulcerations totally different from the Cow-pock; and consequently, to discriminate with precision the genuine appearance of the latter, which is best ascertained by actual observation, as many mistakes have occurred by substituting the chicken-pock and other eruptive affections, as has been already observed. The Cow-pock is distinguished from the lighter sores of the udder, by a tendency to produce a deep hollow sore, and differs from the other ulcerations of this organ, by a livid blueness, which commonly attends it, and which experience will alone effectually distinguish. The matter or fluid of the Cow-pock is introduced by inoculation, in its recent state, in the same manner as the variolous; and it should also be introduced by the smallest possible puncture. Its progress is likewise very similar: in about two days a

small reddish eminence is visible; this increases in size, becomes hard, and by the sixth day acquires a bluish, or light crimson circle about half an inch in diameter, with a discoloured speck, pustule, or rather vesicle, in the centre, somewhat less than a pea; this circle, or areola, progressively increases till the eleventh or twelfth day; after which it gradually vanishes.

About the eighth day, a slight sensation of pain in the inoculated part, and arm-pit, takes place, with a little shivering, head-ach, and feverishness. These usually subside spontaneously in a day or two, little or no confinement or restraint being requisite; and indeed, in general, very little indisposition whatever is observable. The pains, however, in the inoculated part is sometimes troublesome, with considerable inflammation, whilst the pustular or vesicular part is surrounded with a broad circular margin; which, with the preceding symptoms, indicate, that the system is affected by the vaccine matter. Soon after this period, that is, about the 12th or 13th day, the fluid

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in the vesicle gradually dries up, and the vesicle itself, or pustule, forms a dark-coloured hard scab, which adheres several days, unless pulled off. Sometimes one or more smaller spots appear on different parts of the body, but in general there is only a solitary pustule, where the vaccine fluid had been inserted.

Fluid for inoculating other subjects may be taken, from the sixth to the tenth day of the eruption: when taken early, that is, about the fifth, sixth, or seventh days, it is supposed to be more active, and more certainly to be depended upon for propagating the disease *. After the tenth day, the pustule is usually formed into too dry a scab to afford matter for inoculation.

By this cursory relation of the progress of the vaccine, a considerable similarity with that of the variolous inoculation must be perceived; the eruption of the former, however, resembles more a watery vesicle, no suppu-

* This will be confirmed by Dr. Jenner's opinion, quoted in a subsequent page.

ration in general taking place; whilst the matter of the small-pox is purulent, and the pustule itself has the character of phlegmonic inflammation. The greatest dissimilitude appears in one being infectious and dangerous, whilst the vaccine inoculation is neither infectious nor dangerous.

The progress of the vaccine inoculation is not always thus uniform; sometimes the part inoculated has not shewn signs of the disease having taken place for upwards of a week; and occasional instances have been known, that a pustule or two resembling the vaccine has appeared about or after the time that the original vaccine pustule has been formed into a dry scab, or even fallen off. Whether this last circumstance may not have arisen from a particle of vaccine matter having been conveyed by the patient's fingers to some part of the body, may be suspected; it is however certain, that this super-vesication occasions no disease or morbid inconvenience. It has been long believed, that one morbid action will impede that of another, in the

the same constitution ; and perhaps this disposition of the vaccine and variolous inoculation to remain latent, may be occasioned by some other morbid action in the constitution ; although unknown and unsuspected. When I practised inoculation, I was always desirous of conveying as small a particle of matter as possible under the cuticle, and even preferred the repetition of the operation (should the first appear not to have succeeded) every three or four days, rather than introducing a large portion of variolous matter at one time. Whether or not this precaution is of real importance I cannot decide, though it has been suggested, that deep incisions produce a much larger eruption ; but I well recollect instances, where I have inoculated three or four times from a suspicion of the preceding operation's having failed ; and, at the end of ten, or twelve, or even fourteen days, all the inoculated punctures have shewed evidence of having taken the infection, and have suppurated nearly in a synchronous progress ; from whence it might be inferred, that some latent previous morbid action had impeded that of the vari-

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olous,

olous, and might in like manner that of the vaccine.

Various methods have been adopted of conveying the vaccine fluid to distant parts, in a state of activity : as it is more readily decomposed than variolous matter, it requires more attention in taking and preparing it for transportation. A piece of cotton thread should be effectually moistened by the recent fluid ; the more of which it imbibes, the more likely to have its powers preserved ; the moistened thread should be allowed to dry in the open air, and not by the heat of a fire, lest it should be decomposed thereby. When it has acquired a proper state of dryness, it may be closely rolled up in writing-paper in the form of a scroll ; and in this state it may be conveyed in a letter or packet, or enclosed in a bottle, or quill. Or the cotton well saturated with the vaccine fluid, and carefully dried as above directed, may be simply enclosed in a bottle with a glass stopper.

Another

Another method is, to procure two square pieces of glass of equally smooth surfaces, and to place the vaccine fluid between them, and enclose the glasses in gold-beaters skin.

It has been recommended to apply sealing-wax round the edges of the glasses, to exclude the air; and in this manner I transmitted vaccine matter to professor Waterhouse, of Cambridge, near Boston, in America, which retained its pristine power unimpaired by the voyage; but from repeated experience, this precaution does not appear to be requisite, as the matter has been kept between flat glasses, without any additional security, for at least four months in its active state. The same has been experienced from a thread moistened with the fluid, placed in a quill open at one end, and incautiously kept in the pocket, for nearly five months. The vaccine matter taken on a lancet soon corrodes the metal, and is itself decomposed, so as not to preserve its active quality, so long, and successfully, as by the preceding methods of preserving the fluid; the latter, therefore, is only proper, when it

is to be conveyed in its recent state to another subject.

The vaccine matter, which first succeeded with professor Waterhouse, was transmitted from England, in a bottle with a glass stopper.

This vaccine matter was afterwards lost, and there was not a particle on the whole American continent till the beginning of the present year; when Dr. Waterhouse informed me in a letter, dated Cambridge, April 6, 1801, That the vaccine fluid I had transmitted had happily communicated the disease again. "We certainly", says the Professor, "lost the genuine infection in this region, more, I now suspect, by not taking the matter early enough, than by a natural degeneration*."

Dr. Jenner, to whom I related the foregoing sentence, and who has communicated

* The Professor had formerly entertained some doubt, whether the transitions of weather on the American continent, or the repeated transmission of the vaccine fluid, might not have lessened its activity.

to his coadjutor in vaccine inoculation (my valuable friend, Dr. Waterhouse), with his usual liberality, his ample and decisive ideas on the subject, also favoured me with the following remarks. “I am extremely obliged to you, for the perusal of Dr. Waterhouse’s letters; and not a little pleased to observe that the doctor coincides in opinion with me, respecting the supposed degeneracy of the vaccine matter. If inoculators would be attentive to this (which I lay down as a golden rule in vaccine inoculation), *never to use the virus after the formation of the efflorescence around the pustule*, they never, or scarcely ever, would experience disappointment. I never, in any one instance, saw a pustule formed by the virus, taken in this early state of its formation, and transferred immediately to the skin of a person fully susceptible of its action, that was not properly characterized, in other words, that was spurious. How easy then is the science of vaccine inoculation! It consists only in the knowledge of the true Cow-pock; the period of taking the virus, and the treat-

treatment of the arm, if it should be ever necessary to check redundant inflammation*.”

When Dr. Woodville visited Paris, to introduce there the vaccine inoculation; he took the matter, both on thread enclosed in a bottle with a glass stopper, and between thin plates of glass secured from the accession of air, which succeeded at Boulogne, as will be hereafter noticed; but the matter, he conveyed to Paris, preserved under the same circumstances, unfortunately failed. There is a mode of conveying the vaccine fluid, that might be attempted, under the direction of a judicious captain, with great probability of success; by inoculating one or two of the seamen, or passengers, on departing from port, and repeating the process successively, so as to preserve the matter fresh throughout the voyage. Those who have had the small-pox, would suffer little or no inconvenience; and the fluid formed on the inoculated part

* “ The best application is Aqua Lithargyri Acetata and water.— One part of the former, to five of the latter.”

would

would in general produce the desired effect on one who had not passed through the disease, and thereby a source of vaccine matter might afterwards be secured.

By the uniform experience of nearly two years, at least with London practitioners, it has been proved, that the vaccine matter neither loses its original powers, or acquires any new ones, by transmission from one human subject, that has not had the disease, to another; though some experiments made elsewhere have suggested an idea, that its efficacy is gradually diminished, and becomes at length inert. The futility of this opinion is now ascertained; and we know, that the vaccine fluid has been conveyed from one patient to another in seventeen hundred subjects, in succession, with undiminished efficacy; and it is hoped that it will not be deteriorated, or lose its pristine virtue, till that dreadful scourge the small-pox shall have been annihilated. This might be effected in the present year, should a due sense of self-preservation influence the community in general. Should the people
of

of these kingdoms be thus actuated, about 36,000 additional inhabitants would be added to its population in the year 1802, and so progressively every subsequent year, till the next century, when the whole gained by the Jennerian discovery would amount to about twelve millions of fellow-creatures.

Let it be here recorded to the honour of the medical professors, that they have very generally encouraged this salutary practice, although it is certainly calculated to lessen their pecuniary advantages, by its tendency to extirpate a fertile source of professional practice; with a laudable spirit, which, whilst it disposes them to sacrifice their time and their health, and even to visit distant and inhospitable climes, to administer aid to the sick, actuates them to endeavour to lessen human misery, by the prevention of disease; thus liberally and gloriously sacrificing private emolument to the comfort, happiness, and security of the public.

When

When the infected thread is to be applied in the process of inoculation, the cuticle, usually of one arm, should be slightly divided, so as just to afford the appearance of blood, of the length of about one third of an inch, and the same extent of thread applied to the incision, and kept upon it, by means of adhesive plaster or bandage, till the next day, when it may be removed, and no farther application admitted. If matter be introduced on the point of a lancet, in its recent state, it should be allowed to dry on the part, and requires neither bandage nor plaster. If the vaccine matter be taken from plates of glass before described, it may be moistened with a particle of water on the point of the lancet, which is to be used in inoculation.

Preparative medicines, or a restricted diet, have been little attended to, as the Cow-pock is usually so mild as scarcely to be called a disease, or to require either confinement, or medical treatment. The most troublesome circumstance is the inflammation of the infected arm, and therefore a cool regimen and
mild

mild aperient medicines are adviseable. To the pustule, if requisite, may be applied the saturnine lotion (page 26. n.). Mercurial ointment has also been used; and also the vitriolic acid has been applied to the pustule only, on the end of a probe, and in half a minute afterwards washed off. In a state of inflammation from variolous inoculation, the late Baron Dimisdale advised a blister to the inflamed part: but it has not been applied under vaccine inoculation; and I imagine it never will be requisite to have recourse to any other application, than the Aqua Lithargyri, diluted with five times its quantity of water, which Dr. Jenner informed me, as has been observed, are the proportions he adopts. I have known a common bread and milk poultice answer every salutary purpose.

The moment I had finished this page, I received a second letter from Dr. Jenner; the conclusion of which is so applicable to the present subject, and so forcibly expressed, that I have presumed upon the kindness of my correspondent by inserting it here.

“ The

“ The small-pox rages at this time in the metropolis with desolating fury. We have the means in our power of stopping the calamity :— Why not employ them ?

“ We perceive as it were our houses on fire, and with *buckets* in our hands stand idly gazing on the flames.

“ We bar the door against foreign plagues by our laws of quarantine ; whilst the greatest domestic plague that ever infested us, is suffered to advance without controul. Would it not be wise in the Legislature to interfere in the cause of suffering humanity ?”

In London and its environs, there are about one million of inhabitants, of whom, 3,000 die annually by the natural small-pox, or about 36,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. The population that might result, from their preservation by the Cow-pock, would probably re-people these kingdoms every century, or give existence to twelve millions of human beings ! What a glorious reflection to my friend, who has been the means of preserving
more

more lives than ever fell to the lot of any other human being !

It was natural to suppose, that a practice so highly salutary would soon gain the attention of the professors of a liberal science like that of medicine ; and accordingly my esteemed friend Dr. Woodville, who had cultivated no department of science without improving and elucidating it, and who had secured by his writings, and by his practice in the history of the small-pox, and of inoculation, the highest reputation, early availed himself of the opportunities, which his situation as physician to the hospitals for the small-pox and inoculation afforded ; and communicated to the public his extensive experience of the vaccine inoculation.

His reputation in this department being generally known, he procured permission to visit France, and introduced this salutary practice in its metropolis ; the following account of which was published here, and the particulars were even deemed of sufficient impor-

importance to be inserted in the National Institute of France.

“ DR. WOODVILLE began the vaccine inoculation upon three children at Boulogne, where he first landed on his tour to Paris, and placed them under the care of Dr. Nowell, an English physician, who was desired to send vaccine matter upon lancets to Paris, as soon as the arms of those children produced a sufficient quantity for the purpose. This precaution proved to be very fortunate; for, five days afterwards, when the matter of the same pock was tried at Paris, it produced no effect whatever; and the Cow-pock, which Dr. Thouret had received from Geneva, and which had not been longer than four or five days upon the thread, was found to be equally incapable of producing the disease. As Reaumur's thermometer at Paris was, about that time, frequently about 29 degrees, or above 96 of Fahrenheit, it was concluded, that these fail-

lures afforded a proof, that the vaccine matter does not preserve its efficacy so long during hot, as during temperate or cold weather *. The disappointment from the above trials was not, however, of long continuance. The inoculation at Boulogne succeeded; and from them Dr. Woodville was supplied with matter at Paris, which fully answered his expectation. Dr. Colon's only child was the first person inoculated in this city; and other medical men, in order to testify the confidence they placed in the new inoculation, followed the example; so that Dr. Woodville had the satisfaction to see the practice extended, not only amongst the children in different hospitals, but also in private families in Paris, where, no doubt, it will soon become general. At Boulogne, the Cowpock inoculation has been continued by Dr. Nowell, who lately transmitted to Paris a report of the numbers to whom he had communicated the infection. With the vaccine

* By the modes already mentioned of preserving the vaccine fluid, any inconvenience in future may be avoided.

matter which Dr. Pearson sent to Paris, thirty children had been inoculated, of whom ten took the disease; from these ten, only five others were infected, when all farther attempts to propagate the Cow-pock entirely failed, and the *matter* was lost several weeks before Dr. Woodville's arrival at Paris.

In addition to his valuable treatise on Vaccine Inoculation, he has more fully elucidated some circumstances, which experience enabled him to do, in the following judicious remarks printed in the Medical and Physical Journal.

“ AS the inoculation of the Cow-pock is known to be conducted upon a very extensive scale at the Inoculation hospital, and as the advantages which this new practice possesses, are only to be learned from experience, I have hitherto judged it proper, from time to time, to furnish the public, not only with

the general results, but with most of the principal facts that have occurred to me in the propagation of this disease.—It appears, from my last publication on this subject, written about six months ago, that the number of persons who had then received the vaccine infection at the hospital exceeded 2500; since that time upwards of 1500 have been inoculated for the Cow-pock at the same place, and of these I have a report to present similar to that stated by me in July last, viz. “With none of the patients did the infection occasion a severe disorder, or excite one alarming symptom.”—The number of pustular cases under the vaccine inoculation, in the hospital, has been even less than three or four out of an hundred, the proportion in which such cases were stated to occur at the period above mentioned. Respecting those to whom I have communicated the infection out of the hospital, or among my private patients, I have not yet met with one instance in which variolous-like pustules took place. Indeed, I am convinced an eruption of that appearance will be found to be a very rare occurrence, unless,

unless, previously to the vaccine inoculation, or during its local progress, the patient has been exposed to the action of variolous matter. Though such an exposure may not have been known, nor even suspected to have taken place, yet this will not be deemed an objection of much weight against the opinion here advanced, when it is considered that the same observation will apply to four-fifths of all who casually receive the small-pox.—If a person, who has been exposed to the contagion of the small-pox for four or five days, be then inoculated for this disease, the inoculation anticipates, or prevents, the effects of the contagion, and the inoculated small-pox is produced. But, if the vaccine inoculation be employed in a case thus circumstanced, the small-pox is not prevented, although the tumour produced by the inoculation advance to maturation. Hence we are to expect, that the casual small-pox will more often supervene to the vaccine than to the variolous inoculation.

“ It was not before the commencement of the present year, that I ascertained the Cow-pock had not the power of superseding the small-pox ; for though, from the first trials I made of the new inoculation, it appeared that these diseases, as produced in the same subject from inoculation, did not interrupt the progress of each other, yet as the casual does not act in the same manner as the inoculated small-pox, and may be anticipated by the latter, I thought it still probable that the Cow-pock infection might have a similar effect. Numerous facts have, however, proved this opinion to be unfounded, and that the variolous effluvia, even after the vaccine inoculation has made a considerable progress, have, in several instances, occasioned an eruption resembling that of the small-pox. This latter effect of the small-pox I did not conceive to be possible, till after I had made repeated trials of the new inoculation out of the hospital; nor is the fact to be easily explained, when it is considered, that the vaccine inoculation imparts its effects to the constitution in a shorter time

time than the latent period of variolous infection, which is commonly from the eleventh till the fourteenth day.

“ In those cases of vaccine inoculation in which the variolous infection has an early effect, I have observed that the tumour at the inoculated part proceeds slowly, and never exhibits any efflorescence; the pustules also are more numerous, when they appear early in the disease, than when they do not appear till after the twelfth day of the inoculation.

“ From the preceding observations we may infer, that in this metropolis, and its vicinity, where the small-pox constantly more or less prevails, the vaccine inoculation must sometimes be attended with a pustular eruption, of which it is not the cause. But inoculators, not adverting to this, have generally ascribed the eruption to a variolated state of the Cow-pock matter, with which the patient was inoculated ; and the inoculation-hospital has been commonly represented as the place in which this adulterated matter was generated and ob-

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tained.

tained. To refute this opinion I adduced several facts, proving that varioliform pustules had frequently accompanied the Cow-pock inoculation, though no doubt could be entertained of the genuineness or purity of the vaccine matter employed for the inoculation; and also a number of experiments, sufficient to shew that the Cow-pock does not *hybridise* with the small-pox, but that both diseases continue distinct in the same patient; of which the following singular instance may be considered as an additional proof.

“ About two months ago, a girl, eleven years of age, was admitted into the inoculation hospital, where she was inoculated with vaccine matter. Five days afterwards, she was seized with the symptoms of small-pox, and an eruption of pustules (about 200) took place. On the 10th day of the inoculation, one of the variolous pustules appeared distinctly within the margin of the vaccine tumour. I charged a lancet with matter taken from the centre of the tumour, and with it inoculated a child, in whom it produced a regular
case



G. Pearson. M.D.
F.R.S.

case of Cow-pock. Mr. Wachfel, the apothecary to the hospital, who inoculated three children with matter taken from the pustule in the vaccine humour, found that it communicated the small-pox to all of them.

WILLIAM WOODVILLE.

Ely-Place, Dec. 1800."

AMONG those luminaries of the present age who have added lustre to medical science, Dr. Pearson is conspicuous; and happy for the student it is, that this distinguished instructor has no less inclination to communicative knowledge, than facility in conveying it; and whilst science laments the premature fate of a Lavoisier, may it long claim the living prototype in a Pearson! who, to other benefits conferred on the community, successfully exerts his influence in founding and promoting an institution for vaccine inoculation, of which the following is the plan.

INSTI-

INSTITUTION *for the* INOCULATION *of the*
VACCINE-POCK, *Golden-Square.*

FOUNDED *December, 2, 1799.*

THOSE who are acquainted with only part of the history of the small-pox, scarcely take into their contemplation more than the advantages of the *inoculated* over the *natural small-pox*, in the points of preservation of the lives of individuals, and the substitution of a disease generally slight for a disease generally severe; and such persons imagine, that the practice of inoculation neither requires, nor is, perhaps, capable of farther improvement: but those who are more extensively acquainted with the history of the small-pox know

that

that it is productive of a great deal of mischief, notwithstanding the advantages of inoculation—for,

1. Under the best treatment, a certain proportion of persons die in the small-pox ; and, although the proportion of deaths to the recoveries may not exceed five out of a thousand patients, the distress occasioned by these fatal cases is more severely felt than when such cases occur in the casual disease : therefore, the substitution of a milder disease will contribute to lessen the distress which would thereby be occasioned.

2. It seems fair to calculate, that, in the inoculated small-pox, one in twenty-five patients undergoes a severe disease.

3. The numerous sources of the small-pox infection now preclude every prospect of extinguishing this disease ; and unless inoculation were universally practised, it is most likely that the proportional mortality by the natural small-pox is rather increased than diminished,

minished, in consequence of the more extensive diffemination of the infection by inoculation.

4. In a certain proportion of inoculated cases of small-pox, deformities of the skin are produced, which no practitioner can be answerable for preventing in any instance. Diseases also are frequently excited by inoculation, to which a disposition pre-existed in the constitution.

5. In particular families, and in particular states of the constitution, as in pregnancy, &c. the small-pox is an exceedingly dangerous disease, even by inoculation. Now, it is manifest, from the accounts which have been collected of the disorder called by the name of the Cow-pock, and particularly from the experience by inoculation of it since January last, that the hurtful effects of the small-pox above stated may be prevented, by substituting for it the inoculation of the Cow-pock—because,

1. Of

1. Of above four thousand persons who have had the inoculated Cow-pock, one only has died *. There is, however, good ground for believing, that the proportional mortality will be even less than here stated.

2. Not a single well-attested instance has been produced, among more than 2000 of the above persons known to have had the inoculated vaccine-pock, and who were subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, of this disease being subsequently taken; although many of these were also exposed to the infectious effluvia of the natural small-pox. And traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual Cow-pock.

3. It may safely be affirmed, that the inoculated Cow-pock is generally a much slighter disease than the inoculated small-pox; and that the proportion of severe cases in the latter is to the former as at least ten to one.

* If this fatal case be the one that I imagine is alluded to, it could not be referable to the Cow-pock.

4. It

4. It does not appear that the genuine vaccine pock can be propagated like the small-pox, by effluvia from persons labouring under it. Hence, if the vaccine inoculation should be universally instituted in place of the small-pox, it is reasonable to conclude, that this most loathsome and fatal malady will be extinguished; and, like the sweating sickness, plague, certain kinds of leprosy, &c. be known in this country only by name.

5. It does not appear that the vaccine poison, like that of the small-pox, can be conveyed so as to produce the disease indirectly from diseased persons, by adhering to clothes, furniture, bedding, letters, &c. Hence no danger of its propagation in these channels is to be apprehended from the universal practice of the inoculation of the Cow-pock.

6. It has been found that a person, whose constitution has distinctly undergone the vaccine disease, is in future unsusceptible of the same disorder. Hence no objection can be made to the new inoculation, as was once
urged,

urged, on account of its being believed, that, by the commutation of the small-pox for the vaccine-pock, an eruptive disease would be introduced, to which the same person would be repeatedly liable.

7. It does not appear that those who have already gone through the small-pox are susceptible of the vaccine disease, as was a little time ago believed. Hence no objection can be urged on the score of persons who have already gone through the small-pox being liable to a new infectious disease, by the introduction of the vaccine inoculation.

8. Experience shews, that there is no reason to apprehend the smallest chance of deformities of the skin from the vaccine inoculation.

9. The extensive practice of the vaccine inoculation in the present year, and the accounts of the disease in the casual way, do not show that any other disease will be excited

cited subsequently, which is peculiarly imputable to the new practice.

It may be useful to add, that the present institution is perhaps the best imaginable for procuring evidence to inform those who are unacquainted with the new practice ; for determining all doubtful points relating to it ; and for discovering errors : as every case will be registered ; every new trial be made under the direction of the medical establishment belonging to the institution ; and the results of the practice will be reported to the governors. A farther considerable public benefit expected is, that a stock of efficacious vaccine matter, free from contamination by the small-pox, will, by this institution, be preserved for the use of the public.

From the above comparative statement, it is manifest that it is highly to the interest of the British Public to adopt universally the inoculation of the vaccine-pock in place of the small-pox. And that the poorest ranks in society may enjoy the benefit of the new inoculation,

culatation, the following plan of an institution is submitted to the consideration of benevolent persons; confiding, that it will be readily perceived, that, perhaps, no charitable institution ever promised to be productive of so much benefit at so little expence; and that, when the objects are well understood, it will receive such aids as are necessary to its establishment and maintenance.

P L A N.

1. AT a house to be called The INSTITUTION FOR THE COW-POCK OR VACCINE INOCULATION, a physician and a surgeon shall attend every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, to examine, inoculate, and prescribe for the patients; who shall attend at the institution at such times as they shall be directed by the physician and surgeon.

2. An apothecary shall also attend at the same time with the physician and surgeon, to discharge the duties of his department.

3. The patients admitted to receive the benefits of the institution shall be those who apply with recommendatory letters from the governors.

4. The patients shall be supplied with proper medicines at the expence of the institution, and, when necessary, be attended at their own houses.

5. Subscribers of one guinea annually to the institution shall be entitled to a right of having two patients constantly on the books of the charity; or they shall have the same right during life, by paying ten guineas at one time. Subscribers of larger sums may have the right of having a proportionally greater number of patients constantly on the books.

6. The

6. The subscribers are to be called governors; they shall possess the power of transacting all the business relating to the management of the institution in such a manner as shall be agreed upon by themselves.

7. The subscriptions shall be employed to defray the expences of the institution.

8. The establishment belonging to the institution shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and the Governors, besides the necessary medical officers for carrying on the business which is the object of it.

9. The medical duties are to be discharged gratuitously by two physicians, two consulting surgeons, two surgeons, and three visiting apothecaries. These officers are to be governors.

10. There shall be a resident apothecary, to prepare and dispense medicines; a secretary,

tary, a collector, a porter, and such other officers as shall be found necessary.

The Form of a Recommendatory Letter.

*I recommend the Bearer
as a proper object for the Benefit of Inoculation
at the Cow-Pock Institution.*

Applications being frequently made to the institution for vaccine matter, it is desired that it may be understood, that such matter is not warranted, unless it be delivered under the seal of the institution.

For the benefit of the charity, it has been thought proper that half a guinea shall be paid for arming three lancets.

DIREC-

Institution, No. 5, Golden-square, January, 1801.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

THE VACCINE INOCULATION.

1. THE vaccine pock matter being generally, when first taken from the vesicle, a thin limpid fluid, it becomes, when dried, scarcely visible, either on *glass*, or on the end of a *lancet*, even on a quite new one. If the matter be taken on thread, it will be perceived by the stiffness of it when dried.

2. If the matter is not used immediately on its being taken from the vaccine pock, it will of course be dry; and when employed, it should be softened by the smallest particle of hot water; and to avoid too great dilution,

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that

that should be done by a particle of hot water hanging on the extremity of a needle.

3. The inoculation must be performed in the same manner as for the small-pox; but it may be useful to recommend, that,

4. Matter be inserted in one place only in each arm, by a very small scratch or puncture of the skin.

5. One armed lancet should be used for only one, or at most two punctures.

6. If the infection take, there will be seen in the inoculated part, in four days, or less, a red spot, like a small gnat-bite.—In six days there will be generally a very small vesicle.—In nine days, a circular vesicle appears, as large as a pea, often surrounded by a small red areola.—In twelve days, the red areola will generally surround the vesicle, which then begins to dry, and turn black in the middle.

Between

Between the eighth and eleventh day, a slight fever often takes place.

By the fourteenth day, the vesicle is usually changed into a circular dark brown scab, which should by no means be removed, but left to fall off, which it will do in two or three weeks, leaving a pit.

If in four days the gnat-bite appearance be not manifest, the inoculation should be repeated.

7. For inoculation, matter may be taken between the seventh and thirteenth days, generally; but probably it is most efficacious, and is in greatest quantity, on the ninth and tenth days *.

8. A considerable redness, like Erysipelas, sometimes comes on, and spreads over the arm, about the eleventh or twelfth day, which goes off of itself commonly in a day or two;

* Dr. Jenner prefers the sixth or seventh day. See pp. 19 and 25.

but cooling applications will often be of service, and never do harm. An emollient poultice should not be applied, except in particular cases of phlegmonous inflammation.

9. The medical treatment is the same as that of the inoculated small-pox.

10. As the vaccine inoculation, as well as the small-pox, produces sometimes a local affection only, without any perceivable disorder of the constitution, it will be safest, in doubtful cases, to re-inoculate the subject; and if no local disease be produced, or only an imperfect vesicle of a few days duration, sufficient security will have been obtained by the first inoculation.

Note.—It has been thought proper to require half-a-guinea for arming three lancets, or one guinea annually, for supplying each practitioner with matter for his own use *only*, as often as wanted; the expence of postage and portorage being discharged by those who apply.

MAN-

MANCHESTER, distinguished as much for the science of its citizens as for its amplitude of commerce, has often stood prominent in suggesting, and carrying into execution, many useful and salutary establishments. Their recent ADDRESS TO THE POOR, which I shall introduce here, affords a pleasing confirmation of their laudable attention to the interests of the community.

“ THE experience of several years has fully proved, that inoculation for the Cow-pock is a certain *preservative** against the small-

* Two families near Manchester have lately inoculated for the Cow-pock many hundreds of the labouring poor, who have all recovered without any sickness to confine them a single day. Twenty of them were afterwards inoculated for the small-pox; for a few days the usual signs of infection were perceived on the arms, but soon disappeared, without communicating the small-pox to any one of the twenty patients on whom this very satisfactory experiment was made.

pox ;

pox; and is, besides, so mild and safe a disorder, when compared with the inoculated small-pox, that it has been generally introduced among the better informed and more wealthy inhabitants, both of this kingdom and of various parts of Europe. In order, therefore, to impress strongly on the minds of the poor the usefulness and superior advantages of this new plan of inoculation, the medical gentlemen belonging to these charities have thought it their duty to state, in this public manner, the following observations, for the serious perusal of all those poor persons who feel *proper affection for their offspring*, and who are desirous of promoting their own interest and comfort.

“ 1. *Inoculation for the Cow-pock* has been practised for several years, with constant success, in various parts of this kingdom.

“ 2. It has never failed to prevent the infection of the natural small-pox.

“ 3. It

“ 3. It may be communicated with safety to persons of every age and sex, and at all times and seasons of the year, with equal advantage.

“ 4. The Cow-pock is much preferable to the inoculated small-pox, as being a milder and safer disease, and not capable of infecting the persons living in the same family, or even sleeping in the same bed.

“ 5. It does not produce eruptions, which scar and disfigure the face; and is seldom, if ever, attended with any other marks of the disease, than what appear on the arms from inoculation.

“ 6. Neither swellings, blindness, lameness, nor any other complaints, which are known frequently to be the consequences of the natural small-pox, (and sometimes, though but seldom, of the inoculated small-pox) have been observed to follow the Cow-pock.

“ 7. Alarm-

“ 7. Alarming fits frequently seize children when sickening of the small-pox; and while cutting their teeth, this disorder often proves dangerous: but no such objections lie against the Cow-pock.

“ 8. So far from proving hurtful, delicate and sickly children are often improved in health by having passed through this complaint.

“ 9. Scarcely any remedies or attendance are required for the Cow-pock.

“ 10. There is no necessity for a course of physic either before or after inoculation.

“ 11. *The time of the parents will not be taken up in attendance upon the sick, to the injury of the support of the rest of the family; and to poor families this is an object of no small importance.*

“ The prejudices of the poor against inoculation for the small-pox, by which thousands

hundreds of lives have been annually saved, have been often lamented; but if they suffer unjust prejudices to prevent their laying hold of the advantages now offered to them by the inoculation of the Cow-pock, they will neglect the performance of a duty they owe to themselves, to their families, and to society at large. For surely it is little less than criminal to expose their helpless children to the attack of so terrible and fatal a malady as the small-pox, when it may be readily avoided by the inoculation of so mild, simple, and safe a disease as that of the Cow-pock.

“ N. B. All poor persons, whose affection for their families leads them to embrace this favourable opportunity, may have their children inoculated for the Cow-pock, at the hospitals and dispensaries, from twelve to one in the afternoon, every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) throughout the year. No time ought to be lost by the poor in freeing their families from the apprehension of the small-pox, which daily increases both in frequency and malignity throughout this town.”

MY

MY esteemed friends, Dr. WILLAN and Dr. MURRAY, with the judicious Surgeon and Committee of the Public Dispensary, have evinced their good sense and philanthropy by the subsequent resolutions, in imitation of the Manchester Address to the Poor; and which I hope will be followed by every medical establishment in Europe.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, CAREY-STREET.

At a Meeting of the COMMITTEE, June 9,
1801.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Physicians and Surgeon of this Charity do inoculate for the Cow-Pock all such persons as shall be recommended by the Governors for that purpose; and that they be requested to make this Regulation known, as well

to the Governors, as amongst the Poor within the limits of this Dispensary, with such observations thereon as they shall think proper.

IN pursuance of the above Resolution, we hereby give notice, that all persons, desirous of being inoculated for the Cow-pock, may attend at the Dispensary for that purpose on any *Tuesday* or *Saturday*, at Twelve o'clock; and we earnestly recommend the following facts to the consideration of all whom the subject may concern.

No one who has once had the Cow-pock can afterwards take the small-pox. This has been proved in many thousands of cases, in which persons, after having had the Cow-pock, have been inoculated for the small-pox, or have even lived in the same room, or lain in the same bed, with others covered with that disease, and yet have not received the infection. This being the case, it is better to inoculate with the Cow-pock than the small-pox for two reasons :

1. Be-

1. Because the Cow-pock is a milder disease. It occasions but little pain or fever, and is not followed by any of the painful and dangerous complaints, which are often produced by the small-pox.

2. Because the infection of the Cow-pock cannot be communicated by the breath or perspiration; whereas there is always danger that a person, who has even the inoculated small-pox, will communicate the disease to others; and in this manner the inoculation of one person has often occasioned the loss of a great number of lives.

We therefore advise all those, who regard the health and life of their children, the safety of their friends and neighbours, or the good of the community at large, to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to them of preventing, by easy and certain means, one of the most loathsome and fatal diseases to which the human body is subject.

ROBERT WILLAN, }
T. A. MURRAY, } *Physicians.*

JOHN PEARSON, *Surgeon.*

ON

ON the American continent, inoculation of the small-pox is not very generally encouraged *; perhaps it has been thought, that unless the practice were general, it would rather tend to keep up and propagate the disease; for its safety beyond the natural small-pox is indubitably established. The Cow-pock has no peculiarity so different from it,

* The Duke de la Rouchefaucault Liancourt, (Travels in America,) speaking of Virginia, he observes, "That a law exists, which interdicts inoculation for the small-pox without permission from the justices, and from all the neighbours within the distance of two miles. Any physician who should presume to inoculate without these precautions, would be punished by a fine of ten thousand dollars. Whoever is accidentally attacked by the small-pox is carried to a lonely house in the middle of the woods, and there he receives medical assistance. If the village, the town, the district, to which he belongs, catch the infection, these places are cut off from all communication with the rest of the country, and are permitted to have recourse to inoculation: otherwise it is never allowed." *Monthly Review*, N. S. June, 1801, p. 116.

as that of not being infectious, which removes this important objection to inoculation.

My friend Dr. WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge, near Boston, with a mind equally liberal and well informed, and possessing an ardent spirit of inquiry, which has been successfully exercised for the honour of his country, and benefit of the community, by his extensive correspondence with Europe, was enabled early to avail himself of the discovery of the Cow-pock, which he introduced into America, and which he has employed with undeviating success, as the following relation from his own pen justifies; and his countrymen now justly hail him their benefactor * as the Jenner of America, an appellation which was first applied by physicians of this city to their transatlantic coadjutor.

* See the letters of the late President Adams, and the present, Jefferson, annexed.



R. Reeve. sc.

B. Waterhouse. M.D.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.



“ IN the beginning of the year 1799, I received from my friend Dr. LETTSOM, of London, a copy of Dr. EDWARD JENNER’S “ *Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the VARIOLÆ VACCINÆ, or COW-POCK ;*” a disease totally unknown in this quarter of the world. On perusing this work, I was struck with the unspeakable advantages that might accrue to this country, and indeed to the human race at large, from the discovery of a mild distemper that would ever after secure the constitution from that terrible scourge, the small-pox. My attention was not the less awakened by a previous impression, that the small-pox came originally from the brute creation ; for all that I could recollect of the history of the famous Mahomet, and his *successor*, and of modern Arabia, conspired to strengthen the idea, that the small-pox came to the human race through the brute creation.

“ Perceiving that this disease began to excite a spirit of enquiry among our literary men, I deemed it of importance to collect and examine every thing that had or might be published on the subject, and to acquire, from my correspondents in England, every information respecting a distemper so interesting to humanity.

“ As the great question which the professional public were anxious to have resolved was, *whether a person who had been fairly infected with the genuine COW or KINE-POCK, were thereby secured against the small-pox*, I bent all my enquiries to ascertain this point.

“ It would be superfluous to mention every question I put, and tedious to relate the different answers received. Suffice it for the present to say, that I made my inquiries of the physicians living in different parts of Great Britain, and of those too who were the least sanguine, although most interested in the event; of men, who objected much, and believed slowly, yet have in the end become its
most

most potent advocates. And I do now deliberately declare, that I have received a crowd of evidence in confirmation of the doctrine, “that the cow or kine-pock renders the human frame unsusceptible of the small-pox,” too great to be resisted by any mind not perverted by prejudice. In truth, the subject has been traced in England, by those who doubted, until conviction became too strong for argument, and theoretical objections gave way to stubborn facts. The consequence has been, that THIRTY THOUSAND persons, from two weeks old and upwards, have passed safely through the disease. Dr. JENNER has been particularly noticed by the KING, who gave him permission to dedicate the new edition of his book to him.

“But distance of space operates on some minds like distance of time. People are not so ready to believe what happened a great while ago, or a great way off. I therefore found it necessary to bring the matter home to us, and to repeat in America the experiments performed on the other side the Atlantic.

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lantic. I wished also to examine another *important fact*, of which some eminent physicians in London expressed some doubts, and which I myself was anxious to see more firmly established, namely, *whether this new disease, this COW-POCK or KINE-POCK, (denominate it which you will,) be really not CONTAGIOUS, or catching from one person to another.* And I do now assert, that from all the experiments hitherto made public, it clearly appears, that *this substitute for the small-pox cannot be communicated by any other means than by the actual CONTACT OF MATTER; or, in other words, is not catching from one person to another by effluvia, like the small-pox or measles.* Even the cows do not convey the distemper by effluvia, or when there is a fence or hedge interposed between them; and not, says Dr. JENNER, unless they be handled or milked by those who bring the infectious matter with them.

“ Having thus traced the most important facts respecting the causes and effects of the *kine-pock* up to their source in England, and
having

having confirmed most of them by actual experiment in America, one experiment only remained behind to complete the business. To effect this, I wrote the following letter to Dr. ASPINWALL, physician to the *Small-pox Hospital* in the neighbourhood of Boston."

Cambridge, Aug. 2, 1800.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"YOU have doubtless heard of the newly-described disorder, known in England by the name of the *cow-pock*, which so nearly resembles the small-pox, that it is now agreed in Great Britain, that the former will pass for the latter.

"I have collected every thing that has been printed, and all the information I could procure from my correspondents, respecting this distemper, and have been so thoroughly convinced of its importance to humanity, that

I have procured some of the vaccine matter, and therewith inoculated seven of my family. The inoculation has proceeded in six of them exactly as described by JENNER and WOODVILLE; but my desire is to confirm the doctrine by having some of them inoculated by you.

“ I can obtain variolous matter, and inoculate them privately, but I wish to do it in the most open and public way possible. As I have imported a new distemper, I conceive that the public have a right to know exactly every step I take in it. I write this, therefore, to enquire whether you will, on philanthropic principles, try the experiment of inoculating some of my children who have already undergone the Cow-pock. If you accede to my proposal, I shall consider it as an experiment in which we have co-operated for the good of our fellow-citizens, and relate it as such in the pamphlet I mean to publish on the subject. I am, &c. &c. B. W.”

Hon. WILLIAM ASPINWALL, Esq.

Brookline.

“ To

“ To this letter the Doctor returned a polite answer, assuring me of his readiness to give any assistance in his power, to ascertain *whether the Cow-pock would prevent the small-pox*; observing, that he had at that time fresh matter that he could depend on, and desiring me to send the children to the hospital for that purpose. Of the three which I offered, the Doctor chose to try the experiment on the boy of twelve years of age, whom he inoculated in my presence by two punctures, and with matter taken that moment from a patient who had it pretty full upon him. He at the same time inserted an infected thread, and then put him into the hospital, where was one patient with it in the natural way. On the 4th day, the Doctor pronounced the *arm* to be infected. It became every hour sorer, but in a day or two it dried off, and grew well, without producing the slightest trace of a disease; so that the boy was dismissed from the hospital, and returned home the 12th day after the experiment. One fact, in such cases, is worth a thousand arguments.”

From

From the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
to Dr. WATERHOUSE.

“ Quincy, Sept. 10, 1800.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I HAVE received, and will communicate to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, your “ *Prospect of exterminating the small-pox.*”

“ I have read your history of the Kine-pock with great pleasure. Your zeal and industry in giving these experiments fair play in America deserve the thanks of all the friends of science and of humanity.

“ To disarm the small-pox of its contagion is an enterprise truly worthy of an HERCULES in medicine. With great regard I am,

“ Dear Sir, your obliged friend,

“ and humble servant,

“ JOHN ADAMS.”

(Copy.)

Dr. Waterhouse, Cambridge.

Pre-

President JEFFERSON to *Dr.* WATERHOUSE.

“ Washington, Dec. 25, 1800.

“ SIR,

“ I RECEIVED last night, and have read with great satisfaction, your pamphlet on the subject of the Kine-pock, and pray you to accept my thanks for the communication of it.

“ I had before attended to your publications on the subject in the newspapers, and took much interest in the result of the experiments you were making. Every friend of humanity must look with pleasure on this discovery, by which one evil more is withdrawn from the condition of man ; and must contemplate the possibility, that future improvements and discoveries may still more and more lessen the catalogue of evils. In this line of proceeding you deserve well of your
country ;

country ; and I pray you accept my portion of the tribute due to you, and assurances of high consideration and respect, with which I am, Sir,

“ Your most obedient, humble servant,

“ THOMAS JEFFERSON.”

(*Copy.*)

Dr. Waterhouse, Cambridge.

CONCLU-

CONCLUSION.

THE vaccine inoculation having been established by indubitable experience in every quarter of the civilized world, we may now pause to consider, whether or not the variolous inoculation be a justifiable practice? Opinions and even prejudices, although ill-founded, which result from old habits, strengthened by domestic sensibility, claim attention, and demand indulgence; for there are many individuals, who still prefer variolous to vaccine inoculation; but allowing due condescension to these feelings and prejudices, can a conscientious medical practitioner encourage, or give his sanction, to the old practice, which he knows to be attended with the sacrifice of at least one victim in five hundred cases (independent of its injurious effect in propagating the infection); while the modern, by vaccine inoculation, is believed never fatal?

Were

Were parents previously informed of the probable proportion of deaths by variolous inoculation, and were it, like the vaccine, incapable of communicating infection to others, some apology might be admitted, and the old practice in a great measure justified; but, if we take into the balance, the dangerous influence of variolous inoculation, by spreading infection, and endangering the lives of those who have not had the small-pox, I can hardly consider a professional man justifiable in supporting this practice in the present period of experience.

At the instant of writing this passage, a valuable performance *, by my friend Dr. WILLAN, is put into my hands; and one of the first pages presented to my view contains the following observation:

“ The small-pox and measles have prevailed more during this spring (Report of April and May, 1798,) than has been known

* Reports of the Diseases in London, particularly during the years 1796, 97, 98, 99, and 1800. London, 1801.

for many years past. They were diffused in the course of last month (February) through all the villages adjacent to the metropolis. I cannot here pass over a striking instance of the bad effects arising from partial inoculation. A child was inoculated in April, whose parents kept a shop in a court, consisting of about twenty houses. As the inhabitants repaired every day for necessary articles to the source of infection, the consequence was, that *seventeen* persons were affected with the small-pox in the natural way, within a fortnight after the child's recovery; and *eight* of them died of the disease."

What a dreadful mortality of our fellow creatures, of *eight in seventeen*, is here exhibited ! Would not a medical practitioner at this period of improved knowledge be responsible for so fatal a catastrophe ? Knowing the indubitable safety of the vaccine-pock, it would be his duty to place before the parents, who might solicit the variolous infection, the certainty of life on one hand, and the danger of death on the other ; and if they refused to accept the

2

former,

former, he ought not to be accessary to the latter, by acting as the medium of diffusing the fatal poison, unless under very particular circumstances.

What will be the fate of the hospitals for the small-pox and inoculation, at Pancras, near London? The vaccine inoculation will gradually supersede the other. These hospitals are directed by governors of extensive information, and sound observation; and under the management of a physician of a scientific and independent mind, my friend Dr. WOODVILLE, who superior to all selfish considerations, will promote that mode of practice which is most conducive to the good of the community at large.

SECTION II.

H I N T S

ADDRESSED TO

CARD PARTIES.

GAMING, as antient as the records of history, among barbarous as well as civilized nations, has often excited the censure of moralists; but no persuasions, however forcible, aided by the restraints of law, have hitherto extinguished, or indeed lessened its prevalence, although it has been represented as ruinous to fortune and health; and painted in the darkest imagery as productive of envy

and selfishness, and of all those passions which conspire to sacrifice the dearest connections and friendships to avarice.

That games of chance have been highly injurious, when carried to excess, is generally admitted; but in village Card-parties, the same objections rarely apply; as amusement, rather than gain, is the inducement to such social meetings.

It is not, however, my view at this time to condemn or vindicate, but to divert those passions which writers have censured, whether justly or unjustly, into a benevolent channel. Without ardour, and the exercise of the passions of the mind, man would be degraded into general apathy; to render him great and dignified, is to direct their application to great and dignified purposes: for, as a distinguished writer observes, ‘*La vertu en reglant les passions n’étient point le sentiment.*’

This principle, under which I contemplate the human mind, and its energies, has induced

duced me to submit my wishes upon the subject, to the notice of Card-parties in general, and to village-parties in particular; which I shall presume to do, after a few reflections upon the expenditure or waste of time which has been frequently noticed by writers, who have reprobated the use of Cards, and their influence upon society.

The loss of time may be calculated by the mean duration of human life: in this country, at least in the metropolis, about one half of the rational creation die under four years of age; and perhaps were the calculation to be universally extended, upon the average, thirty years existence to each would equal, if not exceed, the life of the individual; from these, ten years may be deducted for childhood, during which period few rational pleasures are cultivated; this reduces the possession of time to twenty years; and, if we allow one half to sleep and sickness, we shall then have ten years left for the promotion of intellectual improvement, and general happiness; there still remains to be deducted a drawback

of about two hours daily of our waking moments to the Card-table, which cannot amount to less than three years, estimating winter and summer parties on the average, leaving seven years existence to the individual; a short space indeed for the completion of the multiplied concerns of human life!

It may, however, be remarked, that the time allotted to Cards is after the usual employments of the day; and whilst they afford relaxation from important concerns, they promote the social intercourse of families, and afford opportunities of forming friendships and attachments, as innocent and more general than most other modes of spending time; where entertainment is varied by the harmony of music, and the introduction of coffee and tea, and other similar refreshments.

It is not my view, as I have observed, to decide upon the moral or physical effects of Cards; I have studied mankind too long not
to

to know, that the mind, always active, will repose upon some modes of relaxation or amusement, and that, were these merely innocent, they may prevent the intrusion of others less innocent, and more dangerous: it is the abuse rather than the use of enjoyments that render them injurious; and if Cards were restrained, so as to become our servants, and we not slaves to them, they might be made subservient to the pleasures of social intercourse; and, were the plan adopted which I shall recommend, might also be rendered sources of general beneficence.

This plan may be instituted in each parish, or village, where Cards are introduced, which is, to subject all or part of the winnings, to the succour of the poor, in each respective parish or village.

To effect this, some respectable individual should be selected for a treasurer; who should distribute the money, agreeably to the recommendation of a committee of both sexes, as ladies are peculiarly suited to visit the fe-

male poor, and, from the sensibility of their hearts, to administer to their succour: the clergyman or lecturer, and the medical gentlemen of each department, should be of the committee; as the philanthropy of the former, and the knowledge of distress with the latter, render their assistance highly interesting to the relief of human misery.

I know the poor are often blamed for improvidence; but their want of the means of laying out their scanty earnings at the cheapest seasons may have occasioned this imputation; this censure, however, will no longer apply, when their exigencies and means are considered.

Scanty as their pecuniary resources must ever be; money is the least useful article, in general, to be applied to their relief; it is more expedient, except in certain conditions of want, to purchase clothes, coals, and other domestic conveniences, at the cheapest rate, and to appropriate them accordingly to the several states of the poor. These aids should
be

be extended to those only, whose industry or diffidence has kept them from parish assistance ; by early relief, abject want, which produces indolence, is avoided ; and the work-house, the damp of moral and bodily energy, is prevented ; and thus ultimately, whilst Card-paties amuse the affluent, and lessen their own parochial expences, they would at the same time prove the means of diffusing unspeakable benefits to their distressed inferiors.

The period of the year, most generally devoted to Cards, is also the very season when poverty is most poignantly felt, from the severity of the weather, and the greater necessity of clothing, firing, and other comforts ; of which the poor are usually in want.

I can already anticipate the pleasing advantages, were the plan realized, which I have cursorily, though cordially, suggested. In the midst of gain, how high must the hearts of sympathizing ladies beat with joy, in reflecting, that it may contribute to the cloth-

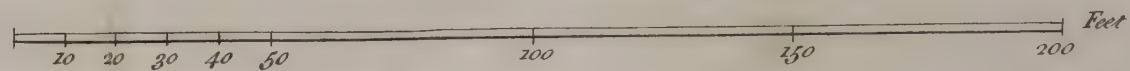
ing an helpless female, or her starving offspring ! and even those who lose their betts have the consolation of thinking that their loss is so much profit to the indigent ; and may tend to re-kindle the embers, barely sufficient to warm the aged hand, or starving invalid. How often, ye fair ones, will self-gratification augment your amusement, in the reflection, that whilst you multiply joy in your societies, you multiply and extend it amongst the poor ! that a single night's success may enable you to assist a poor woman under anxieties, the most tender and interesting appertaining to your sex, and clothe her naked infant !

Under the prospect of such heartfelt gratifications, permit me to court your society, and to claim your friendships ; for such friendships constitute in a great measure the happiness of human life.

May you, generous Britons ! emulate the fair sex in active beneficence, and mutually unite in dispensing happiness and comfortable
sub-

substance to those, who may be deprived of the means of acquiring those blessings, which you amply enjoy !

I contemplate a prospect still more extensive, were the plan proposed carried into execution ; a surplus of resources, that might be applied to portioning out young people in marriage, or assisting them in their avocations and pursuits in trade : hence babes unborn may have to bless those beings, who thus primarily contributed not only to give them existence, but likewise the comforts annexed thereto, consistently with the grand design of the Disposer of all good, and the Source of every rational enjoyment.



ELEVATION of the House at ACKWORTH.

SECTION III.

H I N T S

RESPECTING THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS
FOR EXTENDING
EDUCATION TO THE POOR.

NO axiom is more universally established, than that ignorance begets barbarism, slavery, and despotism. It debases human reason, and reduces it almost to the level of the animal that perisheth; whilst education illumines reason, and expands its rays; it clothes it with that power and energy, that assist intellect
and

and genius, and enable the mind to think and to produce those actions, which promote the happiness of society, by inducing large communities to act in concert to one common, great, and good end; thus by collision of thought, and union of sentiment, the mind is humanized, despotism is prevented, and rational freedom and equitable government established upon the best and most permanent basis of mutual interest, and reciprocal protection.

Under similar impressions, every wise government has founded its liberties; academic free-schools, and various other means of instruction, have been instituted, particularly in countries the most free and happy. As a model of one species of education, I am induced to exhibit the establishment of Ackworth School, the origin of which may be traced to the expanded genius of a Fothergill, and, since his lamented death, fostered by the superintendence of a society of which he was an active and distinguished member.

An institution, unique in its kind, has been suggested by ROBERT RAIKES, Esq. of Gloucester, under the title of Sunday Schools. Its influence upon the lowest class of the community was soon experienced; and the public, glowing with the benevolent ardour of this philanthropist, extended the original plan of instruction and reformation throughout the kingdom, the salutary effects of which, in a political and moral point of view, are permanent and incalculable; as must appear from the vast extension of good it embraces.

The design of the first establishment, that of Ackworth School, is explained by Dr. Fothergill, in a letter to a friend in the country *, in which he observes, “The children of friends not in affluent circumstances are the objects of Ackworth School; the children of such persons as must either provide for their offspring, a very cheap education, or none at all. And there is great reason to believe, that the inability of many friends to make

* The works of John Fothergill, M. D. 8vo. vol. III. p. 1. 4to. p. 461.

such

such provision, or to find any means of obtaining a safe education, has been the occasion of keeping their children at home, where it was impracticable to keep them at all times from corrupt company."

The institution of Sunday Schools was calculated to diffuse useful instruction to the lowest classes of the community, by devoting to rational improvement a day too generally spent by them in idleness and vice.

The rules and regulations of these I shall annex, as affording models worthy of universal imitation.

RULES
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
ACKWORTH SCHOOL,

*Established for the EDUCATION of CHILDREN
who are Members of the Society of Friends,
and whose Parents are not in affluent Cir-
cumstances.*

A Consideration of the many Advantages
which would result to the Society from a
guarded Education of our Youth, induced
the Yearly Meeting, in 1777, to give forth
the following Minutes.

“ IT is the renewed concern of this meeting
to recommend a care for the offspring of such
parents whose earnings or incomes are so
small

small as to render them incapable of giving their children a suitable and guarded education, and that especially from home, by which they may be prevented from mixing with others who are not of our religious persuasion, which so often leads into hurtful habits, from which they are not afterwards easily reclaimed. And as some of our members may incautiously permit their offspring to suffer this great loss, rather than apply for assistance from their monthly meetings, it is recommended to Friends in every monthly meeting to seek out such of their members as may be thus straitened, and administer to their help; and it is desired that such will receive the salutary aid with a willing mind, and thankfulness to the great Author of all good.

“And it being the judgment of this meeting, that encouragement for boarding-schools, suitable for the education of children whose parents are not in affluence, will be advantageous,—the consideration of a plan for that purpose is referred to the meeting
for

for sufferings, to be laid before this meeting next year ; to which Friends in the country are also desired to join their attention and assistance."

In consequence of the foregoing minutes, sundry Friends, with the approbation of the meeting for sufferings, agreed for the purchase of the house and estate, containing about 85 acres, at Ackworth, in the county of York, belonging to the Governors of the Foundling-Hospital ; which being offered to the yearly meeting in 1778, was accepted for the establishment of a school, and a subscription was opened to defray the expense thereof. The institution met with great encouragement, and a great number of children were soon sent thither, from most parts of the nation. Sundry rules were occasionally formed for the management thereof, which, on account of the increase of the family, and other circumstances, it has been found necessary to revise, and to make such additions and alterations as appear needful to render them more adequate to the good government of so large a family ;

VOL. III. H family ;

family; which having been laid before the General Meeting, were approved, and ordered to be put in practice.

AGREED BY THE GENERAL MEETING,

1. THAT this Institution be under the direction of a General Meeting, consisting of representatives appointed by the quarterly meetings; of agents for the several counties and places; of the treasurer, superintendant, and the members of the London and country committees; to be held at Ackworth on the last 4th day in the 7th month in every year; and from thence adjourned to be held in London, at three, on 6th day afternoon, preceding the yearly meeting.

2. That at the general meeting at Ackworth, a committee of twenty-eight country Friends be appointed in the following manner, to act there, viz. to the last-named twenty-one upon the list (if not improper to be

be continued) seven new members shall be added ; and that an appointment in the same manner shall be made at the adjournment of the said meeting, to be held in London, of twenty-eight Friends to act there for the year ensuing. These committees, by mutual communication of their minutes to each other, shall unite in transacting the affairs of the institution.

3. That a committee, consisting of seven members at least, meet at each place, once in every month, to examine into the state of the institution ; to judge of such matters as come properly under their notice ; and to draw, and order the payment of bills.

4. That the minutes made by the committee in London, and that in the country, shall be communicated to each other ; and no proposition for a new rule, or for the alteration of an old rule, shall be made by either committee to the general meeting, without a communication of it to the other, two months before the general meeting or its adjournment.

5. That the school-masters and school-mistresses shall be appointed by the two committees jointly; nevertheless the general meeting hath a power to annul, or alter, such appointment. Particular care is to be taken that all the officers and servants be persons of religious and irreproachable characters.

6. That agents be appointed by the quarterly meetings in the respective counties and places, who shall be authorized to recommend children for admission, after making particular inquiry into the state of their health, and other qualifications pointed out in the instructions to agents.

7. That a list of all children, for whom application for admission is made, shall be laid monthly before both committees, previously to admission, and such as come by way of London, be seen by at least two members of the committee there.

8. That a superintendant be appointed by the general meeting, to have the government of the family; and that a mistress be appointed
ed

ed in like manner to assist therein, more especially in the girls department. The general meeting shall appoint a treasurer in London, who shall sign the bills of admission, receive the money for them, and for continuance * ; and also donations and legacies ; and report his proceedings monthly to the committee in London. When there is a vacancy in the office of superintendant, or mistress of the family, both committees are to agree upon some suitable person or persons, to be proposed at the next general meeting.

9. That the accounts of the superintendant, and all disbursements on behalf of this institution, shall be examined by three members of the committee at Ackworth, and settled every month.

10. That all legacies and donations to this institution of the sum of 50l. and upwards, be vested in land, or in government securities,

* Remittances for continuance may be made to the superintendant at Ackworth, if more convenient to the parents or friends of the children.

and the interest only appropriated to the expenses of the institution.

11. No officer or servant of this institution shall receive any gift or present from tradesmen, relations of children, or visitors to the house; nor shall any officer or servant be absent without leave of the country committee or superintendant, though they may be at liberty to attend monthly and quarterly meetings when the superintendant thinks they can be spared without injury to the children under their care, or the particular departments which they respectively fill.—No officer or servant to take the liberty of permitting any visitor to lodge in the house without leave of the superintendant.

12. That a meeting for worship be held every first-day of the week, at ten o'clock in the morning and at three in the afternoon, during the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months; and at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the 11th, 12th, 1st, and 2d months, and on the 5th day of every week, at 10 o'clock.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMITTEES.



1. THAT the business of the committees may be solidly and expeditiously transacted, Friends are requested to be careful to attend at the time appointed, and as much as possible to avoid going out of, or coming into the room, during the sitting of the committee; also, that those who have any thing to offer, do stand up and speak deliberately and audibly, keeping to the subject before them; and that no interruption be given by whispering or conversing together.

2. In order to preserve a strict union between the two committees, no complaint of the proceedings of either shall be received, unless a copy of the complaint be previously delivered to the committee against which it is made. Should there be any difference of opinion between the two committees, the case

shall be referred to the succeeding general meeting for its determination. Friends of both committees are cautiously to avoid giving ear to complaints privately made by one officer or servant against another, or in any manner becoming parties in disputes; as it may tend to prejudice their minds, and render them unfit to judge when complaints are regularly brought before them. The like caution is to be observed by the superintendant at Ackworth, and other officers.

3. That they shall take no cognizance of any complaints that may be made by any officers or servants of this institution, unless such complaints shall have been first communicated to the superintendant, and to the party complained of.

4. That the committees shall jointly fix the salaries of the school-masters and school-mistresses, and the country committee those of other officers and servants, which shall be paid quarterly.

5. That

5. That the country committee shall examine into the conduct of the school-masters, the school-mistresses, and the other servants of the house, to see that good order be maintained, and the rules properly observed ; and may dismiss any of them, the superintendant and mistress of the family excepted. The inferior servants are to be hired or dismissed by the superintendant.

6. That all purchases shall be made at ready money price, and all payments, either in cash or by draughts on the treasurer, which are to be signed by three members of either committee ; and the country committee shall once in three months appoint a number of suitable Friends to inspect the articles, that they may judge whether they are good in quality, and purchased on the best terms.

7. That the country committee shall examine into the qualifications and improvements of those children who are going from the school, and give them such advice as may appear suitable ; and that the children who
have

have been admitted during the preceding month shall likewise be present.

8. That the committees shall occasionally request the assistance of suitable women Friends, to join in the service of either committee, in visiting the several departments of this institution, which properly come under the care of women.

9. That the committees in London, and at Ackworth, be open to all the agents appointed by the quarterly meetings; and that the members of each committee be considered as members of the other, when present; the treasurer to be a member of both committees.

10. That they annually inspect the state of the trusts; and when the number of trustees for land is reduced to five, or for the funds to two, that they make an appointment of suitable Friends to fill them up.

11. That a correct state of the accounts of this institution be kept by double entry, and
dupli-

duplicates thereof forwarded to London every month, with a copy of the committee's minutes.

12. The country committee may grant a liberty in favour of those girls, who are intended for servants, to remain in the house until the age of fifteen years; judging according to discretion of the particular circumstances of their respective cases; also, taking care that the numbers be such as may not be inconvenient to the institution, nor deprive others on the list of the benefit of admission.

AGENTS.

1. AGENTS are to recommend such children only as are entitled to membership in the society. They are to discourage the sending of those whose parents are able to send them to other boarding-schools.

2. No

2. No children are to be admitted younger than eight years of age, except orphans or such as are under the charge of monthly or other meetings; or in some special cases, at the discretion of either of the committees; and none are to remain in the house after they are fourteen years of age, except in the instance of girls intended to be servants, who may continue till the age of fifteen, at the discretion of the country committee.

3. When admission for a child is wanted, application must be made to one of the agents appointed by a quarterly meeting, who must fill up a printed recommendation, and send it to *John Ady*, the clerk, in London; and when informed by him of a vacancy the agent must remit 8l. 12s. 4d. to *Wilson Birkbeck*, treasurer, who will thereupon send a bill of admission.

4. Every child is to be examined by a medical person, whose certificate of his or her being in health, and free from sores, or infectious disorders, must be sent with the child to the school.

5. The

5. The children are to bring with them the following articles of cloathing; and the like quantity will be returned when they leave the school, viz.

BOYS.

1 Hat	2 Coats
2 Waistcoats	2 Pair of breeches
3 Shirts	3 Handkerchiefs
3 Pair of stockings	2 Pair of shoes.

GIRLS.

1 Hat	1 Cloak (not silk)
1 Pair of stays	1 Pocket
1 Pair of mitts	2 Petticoats
2 Stuff gowns	2 Under ditto
3 Shifts	2 Check'd aprons and bibs
2 Pocket handkerchiefs	1 White ditto
2 Neck ditto	3 Tuckers
2 Caps	2 Pair of stockings
2 Night-caps	2 Pair of shoes.

Friends are not limited with respect to the quantity to be sent with them, but there must not be less than is above described; the house

engaging

engaging to return no more than the kind and quantity above specified.

It is desired that the clothing sent with the children may be strong and substantial, as such will be returned; also, that the several articles may be marked with the number of their bills of admission. Remnants of cloth, stuff, linings, &c. the same as the clothes sent with the children, will be acceptable to repair them. No washing gowns or waistcoats will be received.

Parents, guardians, and agents, are desired to take notice, that an additional charge will be made in the second year's bill for any deficiency in the quantity or quality of the clothing sent with the children.

6. To prevent distinction in this school, it is agreed that no parents or friends of children shall send any clothing after their admittance.

7. In consideration of the expense of conveying children to and from remote parts, an allowance of two-pence for every mile exceeding

ceeding fifty miles will be paid by the superintendant, on receiving the child at Ackworth; or he will give an order to the treasurer in London for payment thereof. In case the child stays two years in the school, the same allowance will be made on its return, but not otherwise.

The allowance for children from Scotland to be twenty shillings each, in lieu of twopence per mile, and the same on their return. No allowance will be made for a child's conveyance a second time.

8. To provide for each child's allowance of 1d. per week, it is agreed that the treasurer in London, or superintendant at Ackworth, shall receive 8l. 12s. 4d. instead of eight guineas, for every admission, or yearly continuance of a child: that the children shall not be possessed, nor have the use, of more money than one penny per week; and that if any other money be found upon them, it shall be taken by the superintendant, and either retained or employed for their use.

9. Letters

9. Letters sent to the children, or on their account, to be post-paid.

10. It is agreed that the superintendant at Ackworth shall, in future, send notice to the agents who live in Yorkshire, and the clerk in London, to those in other counties and places, six weeks before the expiration of the year for which any child is in the house; desiring to know, as soon as may be, if it be intended that such child should continue; and in case an answer be not received to such notice in four weeks, the child shall be discharged at the end of such year.

11. Fourteen days notice must be given previously to the taking away any child, otherwise the institution is not to be accountable for the condition of the clothing. No child must be brought, or taken away, on the first day of the week.

12. In order that the good effects of education at this school may, as much as possible, be preserved, it is recommended to parents and others concerned for those children, for whom

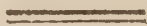
whom places are wanted, to give six months notice to the superintendant at Ackworth, that their names may be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

13. Children whose year shall expire between the ages of thirteen and fourteen, for whom proper places are not provided, may continue one, two, or three quarters of a year, at the usual rate, provided they do not stay after the age of fourteen. The amount of the charge must be previously remitted to the treasurer in London, or superintendant at Ackworth. Children are to be taken away within one week after the expiration of the bills of admission; but if any stay that time, or longer, 5s. per week is to be paid.

14. For every child who takes the small-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation, one guinea shall be paid to the institution; and in case any children die of that, or any other disorder in the school, the treasurer or superintendant may return 2l. 3s. for each whole quarter unexpired, deducting one guinea for the expenses of the burial.

15. No books are to be sent with, or given to, the children; a sufficient number of bibles, and other books, being provided at the expense of the institution.

16. The agent is to deliver or send a copy of these instructions to the parents or friends of the children, when application is made for admittance.



SUPERINTENDANT AND MISTRESS OF THE FAMILY.

1. THAT, for the purpose of maintaining good order and regularity, they shall have the government of the whole family, and see that the officers perform their duty in their several departments; and if any thing appear amiss, that the superintendant (if necessary) make report thereof to the committee.

2. That in case any of the children shall be afflicted with a disorder of such a nature as, in the judgment of the apothecary, leaves
little

little probability of a speedy termination, the superintendant, with the approbation of the committee (when it conveniently may be had), shall write to the parents, or friends, of such child, in order that he or she may be removed from the house as soon as convenient; and the money due for the unexpired whole quarters shall be returned.

3. That every thing necessary for the use of the house may be provided in due time, and upon the best terms, the superintendant is directed to enter in a book kept for that purpose a particular account of each article wanted; and that such book be laid upon the table at every sitting of the country committee, that instructions may be given by them respecting the purchase.

4. That they shall examine all the clothing, provision, &c. and see that due economy be observed in the management and application thereof.

5. That they take care that the family rise and go to bed in proper time, and assemble

in an orderly manner at meals; and in all cases, not herein especially pointed out, that they act discreetly, as parents and directors of a well-ordered family.

6. That if there should be any urgent necessity for the assistance of the country committee out of its usual course of meeting, the superintendant may call the members together, expressing in the summons the particular purpose for which they are to meet; and business sometimes occurring in the intervals of the usual days of meeting of the committee in London, which requires immediate consideration, any two members may, in that case, direct the clerk to call that committee together, expressing the occasion in the notice.

7. That no children shall be permitted to visit their friends at home, but on extraordinary occasions, and with the leave of the superintendant; nor shall any be taken out of the bounds of the premises when visited by their parents or friends, without his leave.

SCHOOL-MASTERS or SUPERINTENDANT,
when there is no principal Master.

1. THAT the masters use their endeavours to find out what has been chiefly neglected in the education of those children who come under their care, and how long they are likely to stay at school, in order that the course of instruction may be suited accordingly.

2. That the schools, during the summer season, open at half after 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the winter at half after 7, or as soon after as conveniently may be, and close at 8; that after breakfast they open at 9, and close at 12; and after dinner they open at 2, and close at 5 o'clock.

3. That they take care that the children come into the schools when the bell rings, in a quiet becoming manner, with their faces and hands clean, and their hair combed, and take their seats at the time appointed, and

do not begin business till the master give direction.

4. In order that correction, when necessary, may be inflicted with coolness and temper, and in proportion to the nature of the offence, the following method is agreed upon; namely, that the superintendant and each master keep a book, and minute down offences committed within the day; that once a week, or oftener, they meet together and inspect these books, and administer such correction as may be agreed upon, using their endeavours to convince the children, that the only purpose thereof is for their amendment, and to deter others from the commission of the like offences. Nevertheless a discretion should be exercised, not to bring up too frequently the names of boys for trivial offences, unless they discover great obstinacy and disobedience, but that they be immediately corrected, according to their respective master's discretion, by tasks, or confinement from play.

5. That one master with the apprentices and monitors attentively overlook the boys during

during the hours of play, and another master always give his assistance at the time of assembling,

6. That they sit down with the children and family on first-day evenings, reading to them, or causing them to read, suitable portions of the holy scriptures, or other religious books; the superintendant or masters selecting such instructive parts and subjects as are best adapted to their understandings.

7. That they in particular endeavour, by divine assistance, early to impress upon the minds of the children the necessity of a strict adherence to truth, and abhorrence of falsehood; as well as a remembrance of their Creator in the days of their youth, having the fear of God before their eyes, which will preserve under the various temptations to which they are incident, and lead to the enjoyment of real happiness, by keeping a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards men.

SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.

1. That the principal school-mistress have a general oversight of the girls schools.

2. That the mistresses use their endeavours to find out what has been chiefly neglected in the education of those children who come under their care, and how long they are likely to stay at school, in order that the course of instruction may be suited accordingly.

3. That the schools in the summer season open at 7 o'clock in the morning, and in the winter at half past 7, or as near that time as may be, and close at 8; that after breakfast they open at 9, and close at 12; and after dinner they open at 2, and close at 5 o'clock.

4. That they take care that the children come into the schools when the bell rings, with their faces and hands clean, and take their seats in a quiet becoming manner.

5. That the mistresses have the care of the girls apparel, and see that they be clean and decent.

6. That

6. That the girls be taught reading, sewing, knitting, and spinning.

7. That a proper number be sent in rotation into the writing-school, to be taught writing and arithmetic.

8. That the girls make and mend their own apparel, the boys linen, and the house linen; and do such needle-work as may be sent to be executed in the house; also wash and get up their own small linen.

9. That a suitable number of the elder girls alternately attend, and assist the mistresses of the family, the housekeeper, chambermaid, and mantua-maker.

10. That the apprentices and monitors assist the mistresses in the schools.

11. That the principal mistress be careful that correction, when necessary, be administered with coolness and temper.

12. That the mistresses in particular endeavour, by divine assistance, early to impress
upon

upon the minds of the children the necessity of a strict adherence to truth, and abhorrence of falsehood, as well as a remembrance of their Creator in the days of their youth; having the fear of the Lord before their eyes, which will preserve under the various temptations to which they are incident, and lead to the enjoyment of real happiness, by keeping a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards men.

GENERAL RULES *to be observed by the CHILDREN at ACKWORTH-SCHOOL, and to be read to them once a Month.*

1. THAT they rise at 6 o'clock in the morning in the summer, and 7 in the winter; and dress themselves quietly and orderly, endeavouring to begin the day in the fear of the Lord, which is a fountain of life, preserving from the snares of death.

2. That

2. That they wash their faces and hands, and at the ringing of the bell collect themselves in order, and come decently into the schools; that they take their seats in a becoming manner, without noise or hurry, and begin business when the master or mistress shall direct.

3. That they refrain from talking and whispering in school; and that, when repeating their lessons to the master or mistress, they speak audibly and distinctly.

4. That they shall not be absent from school, nor go out of bounds, without leave.

5. That, when the bell rings for breakfast, dinner, or supper, they assemble in silence, and in due order, having their faces and hands washed, and their hair combed, and so proceed quietly into the dining-room.

6. That they observe a solemn silence before and after meals; that they eat their food decently, and refrain from talking.

7. That they never tell a lie, use the sacred name irreverently, or mock the aged and deformed.

formed. That, when strangers speak to them, they give a modest and audible answer, standing up, and with their faces turned towards those who speak to them.

8. That they avoid quarrelling, throwing sticks, stones, or dirt; striking, or teasing one another: and they are enjoined not to complain about trifles; and when at play, to observe moderation and decency.

9. That they neither buy, sell, nor exchange, without leave; and that they strictly avoid gaming of all kinds.

10. They shall not be possessed nor have the use of more money than one penny each per week; that if any other money be found upon any of them, it shall be taken by the superintendant, and retained or employed for their use.

11. That they observe a sober and becoming behaviour when going to, coming from, and whilst in, religious meetings.

12. That their whole conduct and conversation be dutiful to their masters and mistresses,
kind

kind and affectionate to their school-fellows; and that in all cases they observe the command of Christ: “ All things whatsoever ye would
“ that men should do unto you, do ye even
“ so to them.”

13. That in the evening they assemble themselves, and take their seats in the dining-room; and after answering to their names when called over, and attending to such part of the holy scriptures, or other religious books, as may be read to them, they retire to their bed-chambers, and undress themselves with as much stillness as possible, folding up their clothes neatly, and putting them into their proper places; and they are tenderly advised to close as well as to begin the day with remembering their gracious Creator, whose mercies are over all his works.

Plan of a Society established in London, Anno Domini 1785, for the Support and Encouragement of SUNDAY-SHOOLS in the different Counties of ENGLAND and WALES.

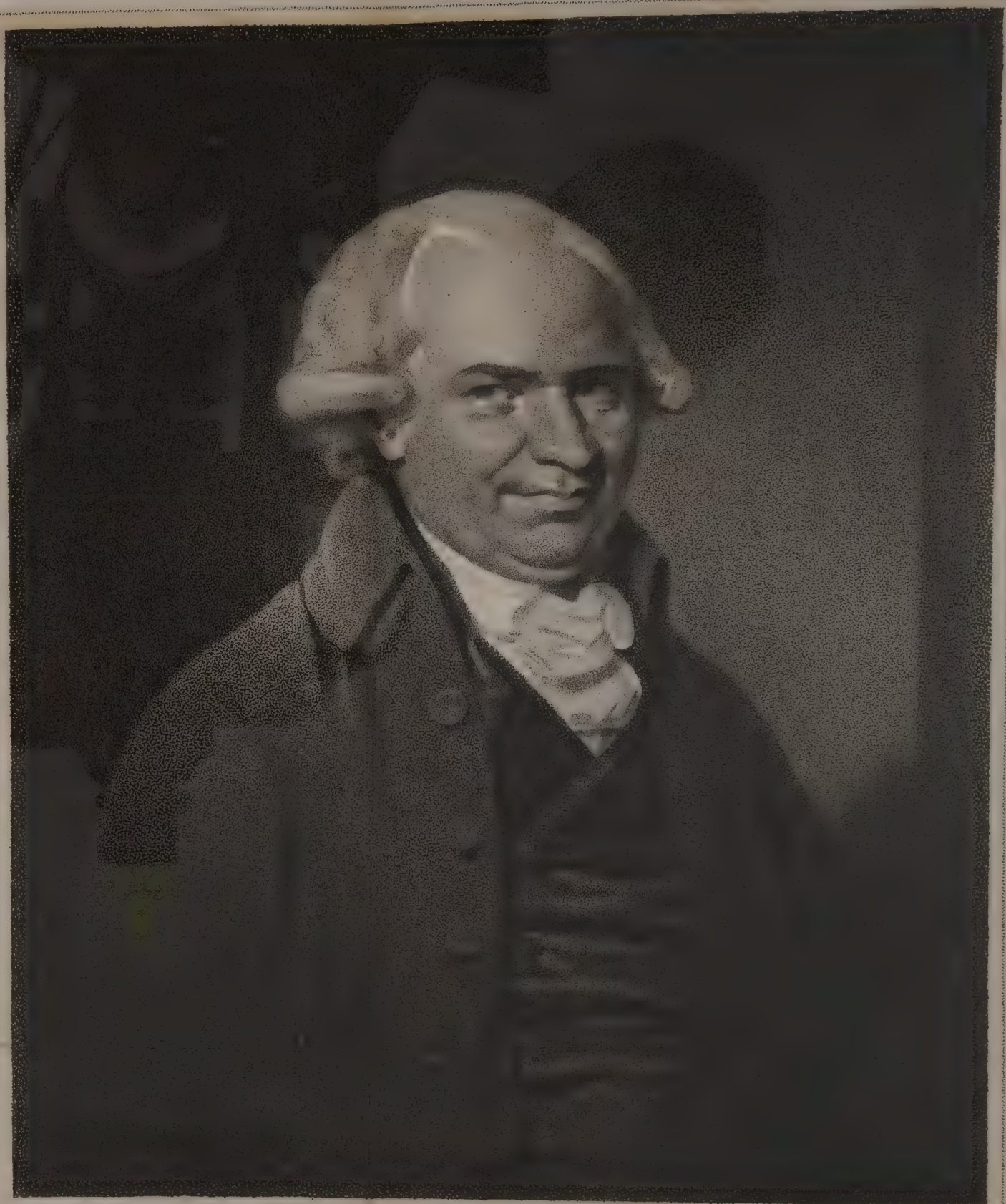
NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous institutions of charity which are extant in this nation, there are many distresses which are still unrelieved, and many wants which are still unsupplied. It is not to be expected that any provision of human policy can wholly extirpate wretchedness and ignorance; and while that inequality of condition, which arises from the nature and constitution of things, prevails in the world, the poor must be allowed their humble claim on the generosity of the rich.

The



R. Raikes Esq.





Painted by S. Medley

Engraved by N. Branwhite

JAMES SIMS, M.D.

Pres. Med. Soc. Lond.

V. P. Philon. Soc. L. A. & R. Soc. N. Y.

*Hon. Fr. N. York &
Mass. Med. Soc. Sec.*

The same providential Hand that has permitted the existence of evil, has implanted and encouraged in the human breast a principle of benevolence to restrain and alleviate it. The precepts of Christianity are, perhaps, in no instances better exemplified than in attempts to comfort the afflicted, to assist the industrious, and to instruct the ignorant.

For this purpose, more particularly, Charity-Schools are maintained in many parts of the country, and especially in the metropolis; of the utility of which there can be no doubt.

In places where extensive manufactories are established, the children are taught to be of use to their parents and masters in their childhood; and their time is so wholly engrossed in their occupations, that few opportunities remain of their gaining even the lowest degree of learning: when they grow up, they are therefore found in the grossest ignorance with respect to religion and morality; and, as what they possess not themselves
they

they cannot communicate to others, it becomes the inheritance of their posterity, and is entailed from generation to generation. The consequence too frequently is, a total thoughtlessness about their moral duties, and the important concerns of a future state.

To remedy this evil, the institution of Sunday-Schools has been adopted, and in several parts of the country has happily produced the most salutary effects. Very respectable authorities have testified to the pleasing alteration which has been derived from them, in the behaviour, language, and manners of the children.

The benevolent mind that has beheld the Anniversary-meeting of the Charity-Schools of this City, and compares the present comfortable situation of the children with the filthiness, rags, and vicious ignorance in which they must otherwise have been left, will scarcely forbear wishing that such benefits may be extended, and the example followed, wherever and as far as it may be practicable.

To

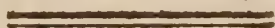
To promote the extensive influence and advantage of such Schools; to give the children an opportunity of knowing what the Sacred Oracles contain; and, above all, to rescue them from low habits of vice and idleness, and to initiate them into a moral and religious course of life, are the ends proposed in the present design.

The influence of the plan may indeed be felt comparatively less in London, where numerous Schools already exist; but it is reasonable to hope, that it will produce the most beneficial consequences in the country manufacturing towns and villages; where institutions of this kind are seldom established, and are of more difficult access.

It is a matter of congratulation to the present age, that the mutual animosities which have in former times disunited the professors of the Christian faith, have now given way to a more liberal construction of each other's motives; and while every man enjoys with freedom the rights of private judgment, all

denominations can concur in promoting the common interests; and, by cherishing genuine Christian principles in the minds of children, prevent the corruption of morals, and advance the peace and felicity of their country.

The Sunday-School Society in London, which originated in principles like these, is formed and conducted on the following liberal plan, in order to render its beneficial influence as extensive as possible.



RULES and REGULATIONS *for the SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY, established in LONDON.*

1. THIS Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and all the Governors.

2. A subscription of one guinea per annum shall constitute the subscriber a governor

vernor during the continuance of his subscription.

3. A donation of ten guineas, or upwards, at one time, or within the year, shall constitute the donor a governor for life; and all contributions, however small, will be gratefully accepted.

4. A general meeting shall be held on the second Wednesday in January and July; at which meeting seven governors shall constitute a board.

5. The president, vice-presidents, or treasurer, or any seven of the committee, shall have power to call a general meeting, giving one week's notice in the public papers.

6. A committee of twenty-four, to consist equally of members of the church of England and Protestant Dissenters, shall be annually chosen from among the governors, at the general meeting in January, who shall meet the last Wednesday in every month for conducting the affairs of the society. The pre-

sident, vice-presidents, and treasurer, shall be members of all committees; and five members shall be a quorum.

7. A president, vice-president, treasurer, or secretary, when a vacancy happens by death or resignation, shall be proposed by the committee, for the approbation of the general meeting.

8. No governor shall vote at a general meeting for any appointment to this charity, after the first year, who has not been a governor for twelve calendar months.

9. The treasurer shall not pay any bills on account of this charity, without an order signed by three of the committee.

10. Five auditors shall be appointed annually by the general meeting, to examine the bills and accounts of the treasurer.

11. An account of the receipts and disbursements of this charity shall be annually printed, for the inspection of the governors.

12. The

12. The secretary shall personally attend all the meetings of this charity, unless prevented by indisposition; in which case he is to send a deputy. He shall keep an accurate and methodical account of the proceedings, and do all the incidental business of this charity. He shall apply for the annual subscriptions in London and its vicinity; and produce two or more securities, to be approved of by the monthly committee, who shall be bound with him in the amount of 500*l.* in one or more bonds. He shall pay all the subscriptions to the treasurer or banker, and produce his account to the committee every month, and not retain the amount of 100*l.* at any time in his possession.

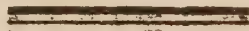
13. In all places where the schools of this society may be established, gentlemen of respectable character in the neighbourhood, shall be requested to visit them every Sunday, receive subscriptions, correspond with the society, and suggest any improvement in the plan they may think necessary.

14. The society shall provide bibles, testaments, and spelling-books, for the use of the scholars.

15. The committee shall be at liberty to order lessons on working days, where they shall think necessary.

16. All the scholars shall attend some place of public worship every Sunday; but such as their parents may respectively approve.

17. All the executors or administrators of any will wherein is bequeathed to this society a legacy of 100l. or upwards, shall, on payment thereof, become governors for life.



RULES FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

I. THE objects of this charity shall be poor persons, of each sex and of any age, who shall be taught to read, at such times, and in such places, as the committee by themselves, or their correspondents, shall appoint,

II. The



C. S. Hulme M.D.

II. The teachers, by direction of the committee, or their correspondents, shall oblige all, who are committed to their charge, to attend public worship every Sunday; unless prevented by illness, or any other sufficient cause.

III. The teachers shall take care that the scholars come clean to their respective schools; and if any scholars be guilty of lying, swearing, pilfering, talking in an indecent manner, or otherwise misbehaving themselves, the teacher shall point out the evil of such conduct; and if, after repeated reproof, the scholar shall not be reformed, he or she shall be excluded the school.

IV. The religious observation of the Christian Sabbath being an essential object with the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday-schools, the exercises of the scholars on that day shall be restricted to reading in the Old and New Testament, and to spelling, as a preparative for it.

V. A printed copy of the above rules shall be put up in the school-room, and read

by the teacher to the scholars the first Sunday in every month.



General Statement of the Schools established and assisted; Number of Scholars admitted; and Books distributed by this Society.

Schools established and assisted	—	1,516
Scholars educated	— —	156,490

Books given away.

Spelling-books	— —	131,826
Testaments	— —	31,398
Bibles	— — —	6,244

SECTION III.

H I N T S

RESPECTING THE

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

ALTHOUGH youth is naturally prone to generosity and virtuous actions, the prevalence of example, and neglected education, too often engraft vice on inexperienced age, which length of time hardens into obduracy. It is, therefore, of the first moral and political importance to a nation, to pluck up the noxious weeds, before they acquire stability of root and strength of growth ; to inculcate,
by

by example and precept, those principles which conduce to private happiness and public good ; and thus generate a new creation in the mind, and restore the wanderer to a rational and useful rank in society.

When such an institution, under the appropriate title of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, which was so national and comprehensive, was first suggested under the indefatigable attention of Robert Young, Esq. I could not hesitate in giving it my humble support ; and, while I refused accepting an official department, I applied to a gentleman who is an honour to his country and the pride of his friends, the Hon. PHILIP PUSEY. I introduce this circumstance to add this public testimony of my unfeigned esteem to his benevolent character ; to rank, emblazoned with the benevolencies and amities of manly virtue and Christian charities.

Coëval with the existence of the institution, happily stood prominent my valuable and
long-

long-tryed friend, Dr. JAMES SIMS, the learned president of the Medical Society of London, who was the first chairman and vice-president of the infant society, and successfully contributed to its formation, and who, with the late Duke of Leeds, continued steady pillars of the fabrick, amidst the many contending storms and difficulties with which it was early threatened, and to whose unremitting attentions this important institution probably owes its present existence.

I have here preserved the original introductive plan of the institution, with a short narrative of the objects admitted, when the place of reception was at Cambridge-heath, near Hackney. At present the establishment of buildings for their reception, and for conducting their respective trades, occupies a large space of ground in St. George's fields, Southwark, and contains at this time nearly 200 youths, of both sexes, amply and honourably supported by public virtue and munificence.

The

The PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, instituted Sept. 1788, for the Prevention of Crimes, and the Reform of the Criminal Poor; by the Encouragement of Industry, and the Culture of good Morals, among those Children who are now training up to vicious Courses, Public Plunder, Infamy, and Ruin. Designed as an Introduction to a New System of National Police in all civilized Countries.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTWITHSTANDING that great sums are annually expended in this country for the service of the poor, it is a melancholy fact that much want and misery still exist. And although the necessary severity of the laws, and the frequency of punishments, are subjects of general regret,
vices

vices and crimes continue to prevail, and even increase in an enormous degree.

The depravity found in human nature must give pain to a benevolent mind ; and every friend to order and public good sees with concern the daily outrages and indecencies of those who are abandoned to profligacy and vice. The existence of these evils proves the inefficacy of those means which have hitherto been attempted for their remedy ; and points out the necessity of adopting other measures, altogether of a different kind.

A remedy is wanting that shall aid and co-operate with the law, prevent the growth of evil, and snatch the innocent from destruction ; that shall deprive the wicked of successors, the jails of inhabitants, justice of its victims, and by all these means add citizens to society.

Long experience has shewn that punishments cannot prevent vicious propensities deeply rooted in the mind ; and that the characters of men depend on the impressions they receive in early life. The combined forces of habit, example, and necessity, drag on to their ruin those who are once entangled in the snares of the wicked ; and, were justice to be armed with increased terrors,
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it would still be unable to stop the torrent of corruption impelled by so many and such powerful causes. Increased rigor would but make men more artful and more desperate; would occasion new devices, and new crimes to assist or to conceal the old.

There is for these evils one only remedy; its adoption is easy, and its efficacy certain. It is to cut off the source of the mischief, by preventing the seeds from being sown in the infant mind; and by proper education, forming to moral principles, and to habits of industry, the sons and daughters of the wicked, who otherwise will succeed to their hereditary crimes, and become the next race of beggars and thieves.

In general, the children of the notoriously wicked have been unjustly as well as unpolitically involved in the odium of their parents guilt; and the opportunity of training them up in their younger days to useful purposes in life, hath been irretrievably neglected, greatly to the prejudice of society, and to the utter ruin of themselves. It is the peculiar distinction of this Institution, to seek infants in the nurseries of vice and iniquity, in order to train up these embryo robbers and nuisances

fances to useful purposes in life ; and thus draw riches and strength to the state from the very sources of impoverishment and decay.

The foregoing is an abstract of the original publication of the plan of the Society in the infancy of its commencement. Its subsequent progress and operations will require frequently renewed accounts, which, in these papers intended for general distribution, must needs be very concise. At this period, December 1789, the number of wards, of both sexes, under the Society's care, is sixty. Certainly a very considerable progress in the important work so newly attempted of arresting the career of vice, and preventing the increase of criminals, and the perpetration of crimes. From the circumstances of the wards, prior to their admission, as appears upon the annexed list, little doubt can remain, that in these sixty happy objects of public bounty, as many miserable victims of turpitude and vice are snatched from ruin, and added to the community as useful members. In order, as far as human caution can go, to prevent their return to vice, the wards are not placed apprentice from the Society, but within and under its immediate care. Particular methods, as described in part, in the second report of the Society, are employed, during this
period

period of apprenticeship, to form their minds to virtuous habits, which it may be hoped will have gained some stability by the age of twenty-one, when their indentures will expire. The trades which they will learn, are such as supply the common necessities of life, and the fund of the Society is always to be employed as a manufacturing capital, which will serve at any future time to afford them employment as journeymen. By these means, the danger of these people taking to vicious courses from necessity, will be obviated. Persons educated to habits of honest industry, supplied with employment, and receiving the wages of their labour, seldom are found among the profligate poor. And thus the plan of the Society, as far as it is extended, will be a radical cure for those increasing mischiefs which have hitherto been hereditary in the community of thieves.

If any doubts now remain, either that the plan here announced is necessary or practicable, those doubts might be urged as an objection to the support of the plan. But no doubts of either can now be allowed to exist. Regular instruction and constant practice will of necessity make a thief, as it will a shoemaker, according as one art or other is pursued. To prevent the one course of
instruc-

instruction, and to give the other, are hence the only possible means of preventing the increase of thieves, and promoting that of useful labourers ; and therefore the most obvious dictates of common sense, together with the deplorable past experience, that other means have proved altogether fruitless, demonstrate that the plan adopted by this Society alone can suppress the enormous and alarming mischiefs of increasing profligacy among the poor.

That this plan is practicable, and even easy to effect, is now equally certain. No difficulties will arise to an attempt which no man will oppose. And the undertaking now in question, it is the interest of all men alike to promote ; and wicked characters as well as good concur to praise.

The criminal part of the community, doubtless, oppose the reform, which the law attempts to enforce, by accumulated, but ineffectual pains and penalties ; but they will not resist the same reform, when propagated by kindnesses and benefits. They will not spurn at the arm which offers them happiness and comfort, at the same time that it guides them to goodness and virtue.

This is declared not merely as a theoretic truth, but as a fact. Wicked and profligate parents are found to rejoice in the prospect of their children's elevation to comfort and decency in the world.

Youths, at so late an age as thirteen or fourteen, who have been taken from jails, and have been under a course of regular training, by gangs of thieves, prefer the asylum which this society has afforded them, very far before returning to their old connexions. For with them fear, severity, danger, and fatigue, were inseparable concomitants of the desperate course of life in which their vile abettors initiated and dragged them on.

There are now in the reform, a number who have been guilty of various felonies and burglaries, whose lives were actually forfeited to the rigour of the law, had their crimes been brought in evidence before a jury; and none exceed these in diligence, fidelity, and chearful obedience to the rules of their new government.

The number of claims for the benefit of this Society so far exceeds its present abilities, that it is found necessary to preserve a strict attention to
its

its great object, in the painful task of discriminating between their several pretensions.

The prevention of crimes is the primary feature in the plan ; certainly then, those who are most immediately in the path of criminality, are the first objects of its regard.

Youth, such as above described, will therefore continue, as at present, to be sought and received from the resorts of thieves ; from the magistrates ; from the criminal courts ; the jails, and Bridewells. Those are the strongest claimants, who have already fallen under the sentence of the law, but whose youth excites the pity of their judges.

Some respectable magistrates, and a benevolent clergyman, whose local situation and habits of visiting all his parishioners, have made him acquainted with man's haunts of vice, have already begun the good work of selecting proper objects. As at present more will offer than can be received ; the greater degree of danger to the children and the publick, whose interests are one, must be the only ground of preference ; not the recommendation of individuals ; public benefit, and not private patronage, being the basis of this Society.

The late plans limited the ages for admission to between seven and fourteen. There are, however, many reasons for preferring youth not under eleven or twelve. A boy of riper years, suppose fourteen, will be capable of doing at least twice the mischief of a boy of seven years old; twice as much good will therefore be done by his being reclaimed. But such a boy will also do, at least, twice as much work; and two of this age can be admitted at the same expense with one of the former. Therefore with the same fund, the good done to the public will be four times greater by receiving the elder, than the younger. Again, the elder boy will soon be past the reach of any rescue; the younger may continue a few years longer in his course, and yet be saved at last.

To carry on this important work, every person of ability is intreated to contribute at his pleasure some portion of assistance. These abstracts and lists are for this purpose printed in great numbers, and distributed throughout the kingdom; and surely, none will say, that other charitable engagements prevent his contributing to this. There is no other in this, or any other country, calculated to prevent the sad detail of a criminal career, robberies, murders, and executions. There is no other in which Charity is made a strong and effectual

fectual engine of national police ; bidding Justice sheathe the sword, herself wearied with acts of vengeance, which she now finds produce desperation and increased crimes, instead of the reform she desired.—There are many provisions for indigence ; none * but this opens a door of hope to those who would fly from guilt already begun ;—from infamy and ruin.

There is no other in which an institution of charity promises to become a source of wealth in itself, after it has performed a glorious design, of relieving by means of reforming the poor.

It should also be well considered, that the establishments of justice, as well as legal provisions for poverty, are enormous expences ; and that heavy burthens are sustained by the public for depriving the State of citizens in the course of law, and perpetuating beggary, by the impolicy of the parish institutes ; when, from those very individuals, who are the subjects of these burthens, vast acquisitions of wealth and strength might be drawn. To save eventual cost to the public, lives for the state, and souls from perdition, are motives which, if duly considered, it should seem that very few indeed will be inclined to resist.

* The Magdalen is an exception, although on a different plan.

The intelligent and reflecting mind will now see in this general outline, how extensive and important is that reform which the nature of the plan embraces, and which it will effect, if the powers of the Society be not too limited; if its supplies increase in proportion as its good effects shall appear. Such a mind will perceive, that from these small beginnings principles and facts will arise, that will claim the earnest attention of government, not only in this, but in all civilized countries, because they conjoin the interests of nations, and the general good of mankind, with the feelings of benevolence in our nature. It will also perceive the advantage of carrying on the present plan as a new experimental school of political science, that it may be, as nearly as possible, perfected, before it comes to be adopted any where as a system of national police.

The following list of children taken under the care of this Society, together with a short account of the circumstances under which each of them were found, speaks more cogently the inestimable benefits of the institution to the community at large, than volumes of declamation and argument combined. The descriptions are narrations of such leading facts as were either known on the admission

admission of the several wards, or as they have since confessed.

Much has been suppressed for want of room, much no doubt remains unknown; but in no instance has any circumstance been heightened or exaggerated.

In this catalogue are found youths already old in transgression.—There are house-breakers and high-way robbers; those who have begun the last stage of depredation, who have held the pistol to the head of the peaceable traveller, and who, consequently, have been verging on the fatal necessity of filling up the measure of their crimes by imbruing their hands in innocent blood! Even these rejoice in an asylum where they can eat without being compelled to steal, and where they have a prospect soon to subsist on the honest earnings of their own industry.

*Names and Description of Children received
under the Care of the Society.*

ROGER, John, and Michael Connor; their father is now under sentence of death in Newgate; their mother lives in a part of the town where few but persons of the most abandoned character reside.

Mary Connor, aged about five years; the daughter of a drunken wretch, who was bringing up her child among the most abandoned characters.

Mary Grady, aged about five years; her mother is now a prisoner in Newgate, under a charge of felony.

Mary Mitchell, aged eight years; her parents reside in an infamous part of the town.

Sarah and Dinah Peake; their mother lives in an infamous place, where only bad company and examples can be seen.

Joshua

Joshua Burn, aged five years; his father and mother were almost continually drunk and quarrelling, and reside in a vagrant part of the town.

George Le Foy, lived in a notorious resort of thieves, and was with his mother in a complete state of vagrancy.

Frances Nelson, aged six years; her mother lives in the midst of prostitutes and thieves; and one of her daughters is become a prostitute of the most abandoned description.

Thomas Mitchell, a vagrant boy; lived with his grandmother in a resort of bad people.

John Fletcher; his father is a convict on board the hulks at Woolwich; and his mother a vagrant woman.

Samuel Grub; his mother is a miserable wretch, and was bringing her child up to vagrancy and ruin.

Nicholas and Paddy Sweetman; taken from a notorious resort of infamous people.

Elizabeth Mitchell, the sister of Mary Mitchell; her ruin was inevitable without the benefit of this charity.

Mary

Mary Crawley ; cruelly treated, almost starved, and turned into the street by a brutal father-in-law, who consumes his earnings in drunkenness ; this girl was exposed to every danger of seduction and ruin, but for the timely succour of this charity.

George and John Barratt ; their father is a drunken profligate of abandoned character, and the boys were training up to begging and stealing.

Edward Jones ; he lived with an infirm grandmother, and had no other means of subsistence but by depredations on the public, which, like many of the above, he had already began.

Stephen Stemp, aged nine years ; has only a mother-in-law, Ann Turnis, who lodges in a back garret, in great want and misery.

Jane Windsor, aged nine years ; her father is a penny-barber, a notorious drunkard, who, with his wife and four children, were all asleep in one small bed.

Charlotte Nonner, aged eleven, and Sarah Nonner, aged nine ; deserted by their father, and totally destitute, having no settlement.

William

William Colton, aged seven years ; his father and mother are beggars, and being Americans can claim no relief from any parish.

David Neal, aged eight years ; was taken from his vagrant mother by a poor waterman, to save him from being killed by cruel beating. Notwithstanding the waterman's care, two notorious thieves found means to instruct him to commit a variety of thefts, of which the villains only reaped the benefit. He was recommended to the Society by a gentleman of Hammer-smith.

Catharine Rolph, aged nine ; her mother is a prostitute and a thief, her father a notorious drunkard ; she had been taken care of sometime by a gentleman of Bartlett's buildings, who recommended her to the Society.

James Stillwell, aged thirteen ; was turned out of home by his father, came under the tuition of a gang of villains, and had committed a great number of thefts, for one of which he was taken and committed to Newgate, was afterwards sent to Clerkenwell prison, from which he was sent to the Society by the justices of that district.

Charlotte Murrell, aged ten ; Anne Johnson, aged nine ; and Martha Brown, aged ten years ;
all

all in a state of pregnancy from the infamy of their parents.

James Smith, aged fourteen years ; his father is a drunken brutal fellow, who occasioned the death of one child, by turning him in his mother's arms into the street in severe weather ; the boy a vagrant in the streets, almost naked.

Benjamin Cole, aged ten years ; an orphan, found in a miserable place among prostitutes and thieves.

John Cole, aged eight years, brother to Benjamin Cole.

Isaac Parsons, aged eleven years ; has only a mother who lodges in a garret, without clothes, furniture, or means of living ; the boy had not rags enough to cover his nakedness.

Thomas Hunt, aged thirteen ; has no father, was turned out from home by his mother ; knows not where she is, nor to what parish he belongs ; and was reduced to begging.

James Siddon, aged thirteen years ; has no father ; his mother, a poor infirm woman, not being able to maintain him, he was reduced to beg in the streets.

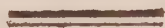
Thomas

Thomas Cox, aged twelve years ; his mother is dead, his father an abandoned wretch, and the boy was reduced to beggary.

Henry Smith, aged thirteen years ; has neither father nor mother, and knows not to what parish he belongs.

Henry Jones, aged ten years ; has no father ; his mother gets a poor living by crying matches or flowers about the streets, and was bringing the boy up a beggar.

Charlotte Murrell, aged eleven years ; her father ran away and left his wife with four children, who was bringing them up as beggars.



The following were selected by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Curate of St. Giles's, from places of infamous resort.

Andrew Watts, aged eleven years.

William Weble, aged twelve.

John Miles, aged twelve.

Laurence Welch, aged nine.

James

James Field, aged eleven.

Thomas Morris, aged ten.

Thomas Crowe, aged twelve.

William Lewis, aged thirteen ; father and mother both dead ; taken out of Tothill-fields bridewell.

John Lynch, aged fourteen ; father dead, mother destitute.

James Hill, aged thirteen ; father and mother both dead, taken out of a cellar in Dyot-street.

George Hall, aged thirteen ; father blind, no mother.

William Smith, aged twelve ; his father and mother are infamous and abandoned characters, and the boy was a vagrant in the streets.

William Harris, aged nine ; his father is a wounded seaman, who, with the boy, wandered about the country begging, and singing ballads.

John Whitaker, aged twelve ; has no father nor mother ; was taken with some thieves out of

No. 9, Dyot-street, St. Giles's, by two constables, who carried them to the office in Litchfield-street; but not being able to charge the boy with any offence, though found with the thieves, and all harboured in the same house, the justices recommended him to the care of the Society. His father and mother when alive kept a fish-stall; but since their death he has maintained himself by begging. He says, he lodged in the house where he was taken.

Henry Tucker, aged fourteen, and —— Tucker, aged ten, brother and sister.—Their mother and another relation were sentenced for transportation for felony; the former for fourteen, the latter for seven years.

Henry London, aged twelve; came out of Gloucestershire to seek for work; had not a single acquaintance in town, and remained several days in the inn-yard and stables, with little to eat but horse-beans that he took from the manger; he was turned out by the inn-keeper. He appears to be a natural child; is remarkably tall of his age; was very ill from weakness, being nearly starved, and most probably would have perished, without the immediate relief of the Society.

William

William Burrell, aged eleven ; a vagrant boy, taken from a lodging-house of thieves in an infamous part of the town ; has no knowledge of his father or mother ; was brought to town by his brother, who deserted him.

Thomas Burn, aged twelve ; his father was a notorious thief, some time since transported to Botany Bay ; his mother is in jail, for uttering counterfeit coin. The boy was connected with a gang of thieves, and has confessed a variety of atrocious acts ; among others, he fired a blunderbuss, which he had just stolen, at a watchman who had discharged his pistol at the boy as he was escaping over some out-houses. He was sent from the Poultry Counter to the Reform by one of the City magistrates.

Robert Seaton, aged twelve ; his father has been dead three years and a half, since which time he has lived among thieves ; he was detected breaking a window in Blackman-street, Southwark, with a design to steal some silk handkerchiefs, in company with a notorious thief, who was also taken in endeavouring to rescue him from the constable. The boy would have been whipped and discharged, had not Jonathan Stonard, Esq. prevailed with the rest of the magistrates to imprison

prison him, until he could be received by this Society *.

A SOCIETY which is now become one of the most distinguished in Europe, appeared to me to merit a particular account of its origin; and I shall conclude with the state and plan of this establishment, as published in 1801.

* I have preserved one recommendation of a youth, whose character entitled him to admission. — “ Richard Glover, son of Elizabeth Glover, a bastard, and incapable of taking care of him, being an unruly boy, about ten years old, and guilty of pilfering and thieving, and likely to come to a bad end, if not taken care of by some humane society.”

An Account of the Nature and View of
THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

THE great object of the Philanthropic Society, which has now been instituted upwards of twelve years, is to unite the purposes of *charity* with those of *industry and police*; and, thereby, while it affords relief to a description of persons of all others the most to be pitied, to make it the *interest* of every individual to contribute to the support and extension of this Institution.

Among the calamities to which the children of indigent parents are exposed, the want of moral and religious instruction, with early habits of industry, is the most to be lamented; such wretched objects are not only subjected to the temptations attendant upon poverty, but are without the disposition and ability to gain an honest livelihood. When to these circumstances are added the baneful example of parents, whose crimes have subjected
them

them to banishment, or an ignominious death, the condition of such children is truly deplorable, and demands the benevolence of the Christian, the interference of the statesman, and the exertions of the patriot.

There are no reflecting minds, or feeling hearts, but must have frequently lamented the fatal depravity which pervades the lower classes of the people, especially in the more populous part of this kingdom; and there are few who have not, at one time or other, trembled for their own safety in consequence of this depravity.

With the increase of crimes our *penal laws* have multiplied; but, while it is obvious that to prevent crimes is better than to punish them, and while every humane person must view with the deepest compassion and regret, the numbers that are annually swept away by banishment, or consigned to an ignominious death; it is worthy of observation, that previous to this Institution, the proper remedy for these disorders had not been adverted to, nor any plan of PREVENTIVE POLICE so much as projected.

No nation has been more distinguished than Great Britain, for its various and excellent chari-

ties.—The truth, however, is, that most of our charitable institutions have confined their beneficence to the *deserving*, but *unfortunate* part of the community; whilst the offspring of the *vicious* and *dishonest* have been unhappily involved in the guilt of their parents. Those who have violated the laws in any instance have been excluded from society, or at least have been treated with extreme severity when received again within its protection; and, before this Institution, no asylum was ever opened for the *repenting* culprit, where the wanderer might be recalled from the error of his way, not by harsh and cruel treatment, but by gentleness and kindness, where he might prove the excellence and benefits of virtue, and contemplate her no longer under an austere and threatening aspect; where, by his own industry, he might contribute to his own subsistence, and be no longer under the NECESSITY of stealing for bread*. It is the peculiar characteristic of this Society, to *continue its care and attention* till its objects have attained to *such a mature age*, as to be able to think and act for themselves, and have acquired such

* These unfortunate children are frequently *forced* on desperate courses; with blasted reputations, with dangerous connexion, and coming from suspicious places, what private family will open a door to receive them?

habits as will probably ensure their future good conduct through life.

It is a well-known fact, that of the multitudes who fall victims to the violated laws of their country, the majority are trained and educated by experienced thieves, in a course of dishonesty, and are as regularly brought up to this way of life, as other persons are to common trades and professions. Hence their dexterity and adroitness in all the departments of this dangerous system; hence their union with each other, which renders their attempts so much the more formidable; which frequently eludes the pursuit of justice, and even intimidates those who see the wrong publicly committed.

To break the chain of these pernicious confederacies, and to cut off all their supplies, is the intention of the Philanthropic Society, which aims at the *prevention of crimes*, by removing out of the way of evil counsel and example, those children whose destruction, without their assistance, would be inevitable.

In order to carry into effect these desirable purposes, the doors of the Reform have been thrown open for the reception of the infant offspring of *convicted felons*; for, although such children may

not have begun as yet the criminal practices of their profligate parents, yet it is to be feared the pernicious sentiments and principles imbibed from those parents, and their wretched connections, will operate so forcibly on their youthful minds, as to render them more open to temptation than the children of parents of an opposite description.

Another class still more wretched, and the next object of this Institution, are those who have already commenced their criminal course by the commission of *petty thefts or fraudulent practices*, and, in consequence of detection, have been brought before a magistrate and discharged for want of legal evidence to produce conviction, although no doubt remained of their actual guilt; also those who have been tried and convicted, but by reason of their tender years, or some other mitigating circumstances, are recommended by the judges of assize, or other magistrates, before whom such trial took place. Such recommendations are particularly attended to by the committee.

For the employment of the children, buildings have been erected with suitable workshops, &c. in St. George's Fields, called THE PHILANTHROPIC REFORM. In this REFORM, under the direction
of

of the several master workmen, are carried on the trades of a Printer *, Copper-plate Printer, Book-binder, Shoemaker, Taylor, Ropemaker and Twine-spinner; to one or other of which the boys are apprenticed, carefully instructed, and excited to industry by rewards that bear a proportion to their exertions. The girls are educated as menial servants, and have otherwise abundant employment in washing the linen, making their own clothing, shirts for the boys, &c. Several of them have been placed out in service, and, upon producing testimonials of their good behaviour, have received the rewards which the committee have thought it right to hold out for their encouragement. A steward resides upon the spot to keep the accounts, distribute the provisions, &c. and the whole is under the care of a superintendant, also resident on the spot, who sees that the master tradesmen do their duty, and that the children conduct themselves properly in every respect.

The important task of inculcating religion and morals is assigned to the Society's Chaplain; and the children are supplied with such books as are likely to promote those salutary ends.

* We doubt not but that the Governors of this benevolent Institution will take care that a proper education is given to such boys as are destined to a profession in which some acquaintance with the learned languages is indispensably requisite.

The Society is under the direction of a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Committee of twenty-four Governors, chosen by the Society at large. Besides these, there are four Visitors chosen annually, and three Auditors of Accounts, the nature of whose respective offices will be better understood by referring to the laws and regulations.

The Committee meet every Friday, at twelve o'clock, precisely, at the St. Paul's Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Church-yard. It is open to any Governor who may be desirous of witnessing its proceedings, or of proposing any thing for the benefit of the Institution.

Quarterly General Meetings also, where every Governor may attend and *vote*, are held at the same place, on the first Fridays in March, June, September, and December.

A Sub-committee meet every Monday at the Reform, to examine the progress of the different trades, to suggest the means of farther improving the resources of the Institution, to adopt plans of economy, and to superintend the internal regulation of the Reform. The Collectors once a fortnight report to this Sub-Committee such sums as they may have received.

The

The whole number of children of both sexes that have been received by the Society amount to 464, and the number now in the Reform is 162. Among these were many who, though young in years, were yet old in iniquity. There are among them boys who have been guilty of felony, burglaries, and other crimes: yet, singular as it may appear, these very children are now become no less remarkable for their industry, decency, and obedience, than they formerly were for the opposite vices. Their diligence in their several employments will be best estimated by the annexed statement of the profits of their labour, which are appropriated towards the support of the Institution.

In order to extend its benefits to a still greater number of objects than the funds will enable them to maintain within the Reform, the Committee endeavour to obtain masters out of the Reform for those boys that have become entitled to good characters, by paying an annual sum with each for the two or three first years of their apprenticeship; and propose to distribute rewards to such of *those* boys who behave well, either at the end of their several apprenticeships, or at any intermediate periods, when they appear to merit them.

Such are the grounds on which the Philanthropic Society claim the attention and solicit the patronage of the public,

Descrip-

*Description of a few of the Children that
have been taken into the Reform, in the
past Year.*

1st May, 1800.

THERE are at present 162 children, male and female, in the Reform: among these are several who have been taken from prisons: others who have been rescued from the retreats of villainy, and the haunts of prostitution. The following account of some FEW of the objects will best illustrate the nature of the Institution, and recommend it to the attention of a benevolent public. In this account the *names* of the children are carefully concealed, because it would be cruel to brand them with their parents' crimes, or to record those faults of their own, which were once committed from necessity, but are now atoned for by amendment.

A girl,

A girl, aged 11, — whose father was tried for a felony, convicted, and sentenced for transportation.

A girl, aged 9, — recommended by the Hon. P. Poley and T. Bowdler, Esq. — She was the daughter of a man lately executed for murder at Salisbury.

A girl. — The father of this child was executed for a felony on Kennington Common.

A girl, aged 11, — recommended by the Judges and the Recorder at the Old Bailey.

A boy, — son of * * * * *, who was convicted of felony at a sessions held in the Old Bailey in October last, and was ordered to be transported for the term of seven years.

A boy, aged 8, — son of * * * * *, who was executed for a burglary at Twickenham.

A boy, aged , — brother to a girl now in the Reform, and son of * * * * *, who was transported to Botany Bay for a felony.

A boy, aged 13, — he was tried at Winchester for stealing and fraudulent practices ; and afterwards recommended by Thomas Hall, Esq. of Preston, and Charles Lefevre, Esq. M.P.

A boy, aged 9. — Sent from the Public-Office, Queen-Square, Westminster, by H. Pye and J. Moser,

Moser, Esqrs. He appeared to have no person to take care of him, but to be abandoned to an idle dissolute course of life, under the influence and tuition of a boy older than himself, (a known thief,) who had made him the instrument of his nefarious practices.

A boy, aged 11, — was recommended by Mr. Cadby, of Bracknell, Berks, as the son of a very profligate father, who was in the habit of taking him with him to steal sheep.

A boy, aged 9. — Father executed for a burglary. Has a brother already in the Reform.

A boy, aged 8. — The father is now on board a (convict) hulk in Portsmouth-Harbour. His sister was admitted into the Female Reform in 1799.

A boy, aged 8, — was, on his own confession, found guilty, at the last county sessions in Norfolk, of stealing a watch; and his parents being persons of bad character, he was recommended to the Society by the Mayor of Lynn.

A boy, aged 11, — who had been very frequently in different Houses of Correction; and, by his own account, had assisted in robbing a house. — Recommended by Mr. Bleamire, of the Police Office, Hatton-Garden.

A boy,

A boy, aged 8, and his sister 10, years of age, admitted 20th March, 1801:—the father was then under sentence of death at Chelmsford, who stated to the Court, that he had lived honestly and industriously till that *pernicious publication*, PAINE'S RIGHTS OF MAN, fell into his hands; and on this ground he made it his dying request, that the Court would endeavour to procure admission for all his children, or some of them, into the Philanthropic Reform, where he trusted their morals and their principles would be secured.

* * A number of boys, whose apprenticeships within the Reform are expired, having received from the Committee certificates for their honesty and industry while under the care of the Society, are now employed in town as journeymen to respectable masters: several of the girls also are in service; and, having acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their employers, have received the pecuniary rewards assigned them, in such cases, by the Committee.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

THIS Society is established for the purpose of maintaining, educating, reforming, and instructing in various branches of useful industry, youth of both sexes, selected from the offspring of convicts, or from such children as are engaged in criminal and disorderly courses of life.

CONSTITUTION.

The Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and consists of an unlimited number of subscribers, denominated Governors, out of whom a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Committee of twenty-four Governors, are elected, for the management and direction of the affairs of the Institution.

The general controul of the affairs of this Society is vested in all the Governors, convened every three months.

GOVERNORS.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

A Subscription of twenty guineas, paid at one time, or within one year, constitutes a Governor for life.

A sub-

A subscription of two guineas per annum qualifies the subscriber to be elected on the Committee.

A subscriber of one guinea per annum is entitled to vote on all questions brought before the General Meeting.

GENERAL MEETING.

General Meetings shall be convened quarterly; *viz.* on the *first* Friday in the month of March, June, September, and December, in every year.

Seven Governors shall constitute a General Meeting.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Society may at any time be called by the Committee; or upon a requisition in writing, signed by ten Governors, addressed to the President; or in his absence to any of the Vice Presidents, or Treasurer, specifying the reason for calling such meeting, of which three days notice shall be given.

At each Quarterly Meeting an abstract of the accounts shall be laid before the Governors, and the minutes of the last meeting, as well as those of all intermediate special General Meetings, and
also

also the minutes of the Committee, shall be read ; and, if desired, the whole, or any part thereof, shall be read a second time before the question is put for confirmation.

Particulars of the business of the day are to be prepared by the Secretary, and given to the Chairman at every meeting ; and after reading the minutes of the preceding General and Special Meetings, and of the Committee, the other business stated in the summons is to be taken into consideration in the order in which it stands.

If a Special Meeting is summoned on any particular business, the business is to be mentioned in the summons, and first taken into consideration.

All motions shall be delivered to the Chairman in writing, and if seconded and carried in the affirmative, the same shall be entered in the minute book verbatim.

No question shall be put on any motion unless the same be seconded.

The Chairman shall have no vote at any meetings (except elections) but when the suffrages are equal.

The rough minutes of every General Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman ; and, when entered

tered fair by the Secretary in the minute book, shall be compared by the next Committee, and signed by the Chairman present.

ELECTORS.

All elections shall be by ballot; and the President, Vice - Presidents, Treasurer, Committee, Visitors, Auditors, Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Secretary, shall be elected by the Governors (entitled to vote) at a General Meeting.

When a vacancy shall happen in any of the above - mentioned offices, the day of election shall be fixed by the Committee, who shall give public notice thereof one month previous to the same.

All other officers and servants of this institution shall be selected by the Committee.

No Governor shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting, unless he shall have been a Subscriber for six months; or a Governor for life.

No Governor whose subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to vote at any election before the same be paid.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys received by him on account of the Society, and shall pay the same monthly into the hands of the receiving bankers, unless he shall be a banker himself, in which case the moneys in the hands of the receiving bankers shall be paid to him quarterly, by drafts signed by the Chairman, and any two of the Committee in Committee.

All bills shall be paid by drafts on the Treasurer, signed by the Chairman and two of the Committee.

A receipt shall be given for every subscription paid for the benefit of this Institution; and no person shall be receivers or collectors, but such as the Committee think proper to appoint.

TRUSTEES.

All investments of moneys in the public funds for the use of the Society shall be in the names of four Trustees appointed by a General Meeting; such Trustees to be parties to all bonds, contracts, and other engagements of the Society; and upon the death or resignation of either of them, his place shall be supplied at the next General Meeting.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

The Committee shall consist of twenty-four Governors, the first six upon the list shall annually vacate their office, and be replaced by other Governors chosen at the General Meeting to be held on the first Friday in March; the six Governors so chosen to be placed at the bottom of the list.

The Committee shall meet once a week, and three of them shall be competent to proceed to business.

The President, a Vice President, or the Treasurer, if present, shall preside at the Committee: and, in their absence, the Governor who stands first upon the list.

The Committee is empowered to establish such regulations respecting the education and employment of the children as they shall judge necessary; and to hire such master-workmen, assistants, and servants, and prescribe such regulations for the management of the Society's trades and domestic concerns, as they shall from time to time find expedient.

The Committee is empowered to encourage the industry and good behaviour of the servants and
 N 2 children,

children, by the distribution of such gratuities from time to time, as it shall judge proper for that purpose.

The Committee is empowered to suspend any of the officers elected by the Governors at large; calling (within fourteen days) a special General Meeting, to consider the same.

The Committee is likewise empowered to remove all the other officers and servants of the *Reform*, as they shall judge expedient.

The Committee is empowered to appoint Sub-Committees out of the Governors of the Society at large, for such particular purposes as they may think proper.

The Committee is open to every Governor of the Society, who may give his opinion; but no Governor who is not on the Committee shall be entitled to vote.

No Governor who supplies the *Reform* with any kind of goods, or receives any emolument from the Society, shall be elected on the Committee.

VISITORS.

Four Visitors shall be elected annually from the Governors at large, at the General Meeting
in

in March, whose duty it shall be to visit the *Reform*, and to report to the Committee the state and conduct of the several officers, masters, mistresses, and servants; to examine and select objects for admission into the *Reform*, and report them to the Committee. On the death or resignation of a Visitor, the Committee shall immediately proceed to elect a new one, who shall act as such until the next General Meeting.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

Three Auditors of Accounts shall be elected annually from the Governors at large, at the General Meeting in March, whose duty it shall be to examine, once in every quarter (and within a fortnight before every General Quarterly Meeting), all the accounts of the Society, and to lay an abstract of the said accounts, audited and signed by them, before such General Quarterly Meeting.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

IN THE YEAR 1800.

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions .	2308	2	0
Life Donations and Benefactions	1374	0	7
	<hr/>		
	£.3682	2	7
Deduct for Collectors, Advertisements, and Printing	239	16	4
	<hr/>		
		3442	6 3
Dividends on Stock	101	11	5
Net Profit on the Trades	1211	18	4
	<hr/>		
		£4755	16 0
	<hr/>		
Number of Boys	115		
Girls	51		
	<hr/>		
		166	
	<hr/>		

HENRY HARNAGE, } Auditors.
 BENJAMIN HUTTON, }

EXPEN-

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Provisions	2121	18	8
Clothing	763	0	6
Salaries of Officers and Servants .	469	12	10
Coals, Candles, and House Expences	388	11	7
Repairs and Alterations	298	11	1
Rent and Taxes	219	13	6
Furniture and Bedding	73	10	0
Miscellaneous Expences	65	18	11
Rewards to the Boys, and Gratuities to the Girls for good Behaviour in Service	47	7	1
Medicines	40	0	0
Gardener's Work and Rubbish .	39	7	2
Gratuity to Mrs. Field, late Matron	25	4	0
Stationary, Stamps, and Account Books	22	8	0
Two Legacy Stamps	13	18	10
	<hr/>		
	4589	2	2
Expenditure less this Year than the Income	166	13	10
	<hr/>		
	£.4755	16	0
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††† The Expence of Provisions, Clothing,
and Necessaries, for each Boy and Girl, is, in
N 4 ordinary

ordinary Times, £.15 per Annum ; — the present Scarcity has increased that Expence to £.19. 7s. each, per Annum, amounting in the whole to upwards of £.700 Addition to the usual Expenditure ; and which would have maintained Forty more Children.

SECTION IV.

H I N T S

*Designed to promote the Establishment of a
DISPENSARY, for extending Medical Re-
lief to the Poor at their own Habitations*.*

THE Poor are a large, as well as an useful part of the community ; they supply both the necessary and ornamental articles of life ; they have, therefore, a just claim to the protection

* By the report in 1796, respecting the General Dispensary it appeared, that 125,316 poor persons have received medical assistance either at their own habitations, or at the Dispensary in Aldersgate-street. A plan so peculiarly useful was instituted in different parts of the metropolis ; and at
the

tection of the rich, whose interests must direct them to encourage the industrious in their employments; to frame laws for the maintenance of their rights; and to succour them in the misfortunes to which they are unavoidably incident.

This mutual obligation between the rich and the poor, neither of whom could long subsist without the aid of the other, has in all ages formed the most natural and permanent ground of intercourse between the dif-

the present time as many have been established as to afford relief to about 50,000 poor people annually; one third of whom at least are attended at their own habitations: a mode of relief which keeps the branches of the family from being separated, and affords an opportunity for the wife to nurse the sick husband or child, or the husband to superintend and protect a sick wife; which naturally tends to meliorate and augment the tender affections. By this mode of conveying relief to the bosoms and houses of the poor, the expence is trivial indeed; as one guinea, which is an annual subscription of a Governor, affords the means of relief to at least ten patients! Hence 50,000 patients are annually relieved for 5000*l*. a sum not exceeding one third of the revenue of a single hospital in London, which relieves scarcely 6000 patients a year!

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ferent degrees of the people : the artizan always depending upon the affluent for employment, and the success of the artizan being always necessary to the ease and convenience of the affluent.

In a country where many individuals are enriched by commerce ; and where all people are possessed of civil liberty, and the unrestrained exercise of their faculties ; the ornamental and necessary arts must unavoidably flourish : but, wherever many persons are employed, labour must be cheap ; the earnings, therefore, of the artizan, will seldom exceed his expences ; and as many of these arts depend upon circumstances changeable in their nature, multitudes must thereby be liable to suffer a temporary poverty.

However, while health continues, the resources which daily open to the industrious in a trading country, afford also a temporary subsistence to their families : but a long continuance of health is the lot of few. The Poor, from the occasional want of employment

ment and wholesome food, from exposure to all changes of the weather, and from various other causes, are often visited with sickness, as well as with poverty; one, indeed, is consequent upon the other, and thence they become the immediate objects of assistance. It is then peculiarly necessary that the hand of pity should be extended, to soften the pangs of a sick bed, and to restore health and ease to the Poor in affliction.

But, affecting as the picture of poverty, united with disease, may appear, it serves to heighten our approbation of the generous and benevolent spirit, which every quarter of this city nobly exhibits; the numerous hospitals and other munificent receptacles for our distressed fellow-creatures, are undeniable proofs of the piety, compassion, and liberality of the opulent, which no preceding age ever afforded. Greece had her exquisite statues, and Rome her public baths and edifices; but Christianity hath raised monuments of compassion and beneficence, unknown both to antient Greece and Rome.

In

In a free country, where the manners of the people are thus softened and humanized, and among whom mutual interests must perpetually subsist; a spontaneous gratitude will naturally arise in the Poor towards their benefactors, to repay by their industry those obligations, which their unavoidable sickness had incurred; they not only meet their families with pleasure, but they are animated to follow their daily labour, with redoubled cheerfulness and vigour.

I have been too intimately acquainted with the condition and manners of the Poor, to want facts in support of what I advance; if I err, it will be in not doing sufficient justice to that industry and gratitude, which they exemplify in their general deportment. Those who form their judgment from a superficial observation of a few intoxicated objects, who are found in the most frequented places, are much mistaken with respect to the body of the laborious Poor, who humbly seclude themselves in miserable courts and allies. Vice is barefaced, and boldly exposes itself in the
open

open streets ; but modest worth steals from the public eye, and frequents the most solitary avenues : one vicious man, therefore, becomes more conspicuous than a thousand good men ; and our conclusions cannot be just, without being formed from the whole, both with respect to the lower, as well as the higher stations of life.

When I consider the distresses of the indigent, I rather admire that the instances of their misconduct should be so rare : when they behold the affluence, ease, and indulgence of their superiors ; when, in spite of their utmost industry, they can with difficulty support their families ; and when sickness and disappointments supervene, it is not to be wondered at, if some expressions of discontent should break forth among them. But such only can properly judge of these repinings, who have seen a whole family, that once experienced better days, confined to one chamber, and one solitary bed, with sickness, with want, and a total incapacity to raise one penny : let such try the experiment without murmuring,

muring, before they form a conclusion to the disadvantage of the sufferers.

Many of the habitations of the Poor have I entered, and been conversant with their sufferings, and their resignation under them; in both of which they have exceeded many of their fellow-creatures, whose lot has cast them in a superior station, and whose contentment under temporary miseries, should ever be sustained by this comparative reflection :

“ What myriads wish to be as blest as I !”

SHENSTONE.

Great cities are like painted sepulchres; their public avenues, and stately edifices, seem to preclude the very possibility of distress and poverty; but if we pass beyond this superficial veil, the scene will be reversed; the pleasing lights and shades of the picture will be blended with, and lost in, a dark background.

A man,

A man, conversant only with the common concerns of life, would infer, upon the least reflection, that as families in the middle station, with the utmost circumspection, cannot restrain their expences under considerable sums in each year; the labouring Poor, and many artizans, who cannot possibly acquire more than forty or fifty pounds in the same time, must be liable to suffer much distress either when out of employment, or when visited with sickness. Temperance and labour render them prolific; and to support a numerous family with all the necessaries of life, by their small earnings, is an invincible proof of the œconomy and industry that generally prevail among them.

Sometimes, indeed, by successive attacks of illness, they are incapable of procuring the common necessaries of life; they have literally wanted bread, as well as cloaths; and, instead of a bed, an old oil-cloth has been substituted, and the whole furniture of it has been a worn-out blanket, insufficient to hide what decency requires. On such a couch
have

have been found a husband, a wife, and two or three children, at once chained by disease, without any resources to procure a morsel of bread; they have thus continued, till the payment for their wretched dwellings became due, when this dismal confinement has been changed for the horrible restraint of a prison, loaded with putridity and poison!

It must be owned, indeed, that such examples of extreme distress do not very often occur; they are, however, much more frequent than is usually imagined by those who consider the amazing sum to which the poor-rates annually amount, and the various other provisions calculated to relieve the indigent.

But from whatever causes the prevailing distresses of the poor may originate, present misery requires present aid: whereby health, which is so necessary to their subsistence, will be sooner restored; famine and a prison avoided; the nation enriched by industry; and a hardy race of useful members preserved to the community.

The occasions of making ourselves happy by extending relief to the needy are numberless, and would seem adapted to diffuse happiness more generally among mankind. If affluence and independence could universally prevail, the benevolent would not experience the inexpressible pleasure of relieving the distressed; neither could there exist that grateful satisfaction, which modest indigence ever feels from well-timed succour. In this city, however, there is no probability that these causes of mutual pleasure will be removed; but, on the other hand, the affluence of some rises in proportion to the necessities of others, whose wants silently petition for their assistance.

A little good, properly directed, is often great in its increase: the widow's mite was not bestowed in vain; no person, therefore, should withhold his hand, from the reflection that a little can produce no benefit; but rather be animated to do good, by observing that great effects have resulted from trifling causes; that the smallest spring is the source
of

of a mighty river, which waters numerous provinces ; that the loftiest oak of the forest is germinated from an acorn ; and that the particle, which seems lost in the ocean, may become a pearl of inestimable value.

There is a numerous class of the community, who are objects not less worthy of sympathy and protection ; I allude to domestic servants, who interest themselves in their different departments for the profit and pleasure of their masters, and who have hence a natural claim upon them for relief, when rendered incapable of labour by the attacks of sickness. The female sex, in particular, constitutes the majority of domestic servants in this city ; they have been accustomed to the plenty of their master's table, and frequently receive indulgences, to which the abject poor have not been used : by this, and a continual intercourse with people of decent manners, they acquire a degree of delicacy of body, as well as sensibility of mind, that make them less able to undergo difficulties, or exposure to the wide world. Many of them who are

born with tender frames and delicate constitutions, exert themselves so much in the discharge of their duty, as renders them liable to numerous ailments ; and, unwilling to complain, for fear of incommoding a family, or incurring an expense which they themselves are unable to support, they patiently linger on, till disease becomes too deeply fixed to be eradicated. I have, indeed, been witness to the most laudable instances of humanity in masters and mistresses of families, who, as soon as they have discovered the sickness of their female servants, have evinced the tenderest care of them ; engaging the advice of the family physician or apothecary, and taking upon themselves every expense that might accrue ; and where servants meet with such treatment, the aid of the Dispensary is not requisite. In some families peculiar circumstances may occur, and servants may be seized with certain diseases, particularly of the infectious kind, which may render it highly expedient to remove them to lodgings ; but the humane interference of masters and mistresses may still be conducted with no less
advan-

advantage and security to servants than if they were at home. There are, however, many heads of families, whose humanity does not rise to such complete efforts of genuine compassion. The tender domestic, whose sickness is often occasioned by an anxious desire to please the family, is either left to discharge the expenses of it, or turned out of the house at its first commencement, for no other reason than because she is sick, and may possibly die in the family. If we are made to assist and to do good to each other in the daily and common occurrences of life, how much more should the tenderest emotions of sympathy be excited, and the most effectual relief be administered, in such affecting situations ! If we serve our fellow-creatures so far only as it creates us no trouble, where is the prevalence of Christianity over selfishness ? The removal to strange lodgings, the ideas of anxiety thence excited, and the numerous fears which are apt, in such a perplexed state, to crowd in upon the mind of an inexperienced girl, who may have laboured for years without saving many shillings, all con-

tribute to augment the first malady, and protract the cure.

Thus abandoned and out-cast, what a scene of woe do the first returns of health exhibit ! Perhaps far from her native home, without one real friend, but furrounded with many false ones of both sexes, how unexpectedly do the misfortunes of a frail constitution, and the neglect of those who should have succoured her in distress, introduce her into a scene of life, to which, however shocking, necessity compels her to submit at first, and habit afterwards reconciles her beyond redemption !

To servants, thus dangerously situated in families, I know that the Institution referred to has been an useful and noble succour. It has induced masters and mistresses to admit that relief, by which no expense is incurred ; and, for the same reason, has encouraged servants to apply early for a cure, and before their disorders were too deeply rooted in the constitution.

Thus

Thus not only the health, but the morals of young people of both sexes have been preserved, and that tie between masters and servants, which humanity and justice have formed, has become firmly strengthened; and, as I have generally observed, every kind assistance that domestics receive, is amply repaid by their fidelity, œconomy, and industry.

The Author, having been frequently applied to for the plan of similar Institutions by persons in different parts of Europe and America, annexes that of the General Dispensary, as printed in the year 1796, which he assisted in digesting, and conducting, with his worthy predecessor and colleague, Dr. Hulme, who was the first physician of the General Dispensary, and who, by his humanity as a man, and abilities as a physician, brought the Institution to a distinguished rank of utility, and which gave rise to many similar charities in Europe and America.

RULES AND ORDERS.

I. THE Charity consists of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Governors, together with such Officers and Servants as are from time to time thought necessary.

II. All persons paying one guinea or more annually, to the support of this Charity, are governors as long as they continue such contribution; and may have one patient on the books at a time, for each guinea subscribed,

III. All persons giving ten guineas at one time, or contributing to that amount within the year, are governors for life, who have the liberty of having two patients on the books at a time.

IV. Upon the payment of a legacy of fifty pounds or upwards to this charity, the person paying the same becomes a governor for life.

V. The governors, on application to the Dispensary, will be furnished with proper letters of recommendation for admission of patients, which must be signed by the governors so recommending, to prevent improper advantages being taken of the charity.

VI. A Quarterly General Meeting is held on the second Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which meeting five governors constitute a board.

VII. The president, a vice-president, or the treasurer, may call a general meeting at any other time, giving at least one week's notice by advertisement in three of the daily papers: if the monthly committee require a general meeting, it is to be called in like manner,

VIII. The particular business for which an extraordinary meeting is called is to be expressed in the advertisement, and entered upon and determined at such meeting, immediately after reading and disposing of the minutes of the last general meeting.

IX. At the general meetings in June and December, a committee of twenty-seven governors,
three

three of whom are a quorum, is chosen to meet at the Dispensary, on the last Wednesday in every month, for conducting the ordinary affairs of the charity; at which committee all governors for life may attend and vote.

X. The committee, at every monthly meeting, are to choose, from among themselves, twelve to attend at the Dispensary as house-visitors for the ensuing month.

XI. At the last meeting of the committee in May and November, they are to consider of, and recommend, proper persons to succeed them as a committee (in which not more than thirteen of the old committee are to remain) for the ensuing half year, and, at their last meeting in every quarter, prepare the business to be laid before the general quarterly meeting.

XII. The president, vice-president, and treasurer, are members of all committees.

XIII. At the quarterly general meeting in December, a committee of five governors is appointed to audit the treasurer's accounts for that year.

XIV.

XIV. All such governors as practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, or are conversant in the knowledge of drugs, are a standing medical committee, to inspect the drugs and medicines, examine the bills for the same, and report thereon, as they see occasion, to the monthly committee; any three of such governors to be a quorum.

XV. There is an anniversary dinner between the first day of February and the thirtieth of April, on a day appointed by the monthly committee, when a state of the charity is laid before the governors.

XVI. No bye-law, rule, or order, whether proposed at a general meeting or at a committee, is binding, or has any force or effect, until the same is agreed to and confirmed by the next succeeding general meeting, whether quarterly or extraordinary; and the same method is observed in the altering or repealing any such bye-law, rule, or order, after they shall have been so confirmed.

XVII. Every election of officers and servants of the charity (except such servants as have been usually appointed by the monthly committee) is by ballot, and determined in one day, between
the

the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon; and all other affairs and business of the charity transacted at any general meeting, and all questions arising thereupon are decided by vote. The act or opinion of the majority of the governors, so balloting or voting, is conclusive and binding.

XVIII. Not more than six weeks, nor less than three, is allowed from the declaration of any vacancy at a general meeting to the election.

XIX. Nobility, members of parliament, and ladies, may vote at any election by another governor, as proxy, authorized in writing.

XX. No new governor can vote at any election, but such as shall have paid his subscription four days previous to the commencement of the ballot.

XXI. No person can vote on any question for the making, repealing, or altering of any law, rule, or order of this charity, who has not been a governor six calendar months.

XXII. No person can vote on any question in which he is interested.

XXIII.

XXIII. In all cases of an equality of ballots or votes, the chairman for the time being is entitled to a second, or casting ballot or vote.

XXIV. No servant of the charity is to take of any tradesman, patient, or others, any reward or gratuity, directly or indirectly, on pain of being immediately discharged.

XXV. The servants of the charity are to attend the general meetings and committees, to give such information, and do such business, as may be required.

MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

They conduct the ordinary affairs of the charity ; and, whenever they judge proper to propose any new regulation, lay the same before the next general meeting for confirmation.

They examine all tradesmen's accounts, and order payment of such as appear proper.

They appoint a day for an anniversary dinner, and make choice of stewards for providing the same, in default of the preceding stewards naming successors.

HOUSE VISITORS.

Two of them attend every forenoon at the Dispensary, during the hours of business, to see that the regulations of the charity are carried into execution, and report to the next monthly committee such matters as they judge necessary.

PHYSICIANS.

One of the physicians attends at the Dispensary at nine o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) to give advice to such out-patients as come properly recommended ; and afterwards visits the home patients at the places of their abode, as the case may require.

Out-patients are such as are able to attend the Dispensary ; home-patients such as are not able to attend, and who live within the city of London, or liberties thereof.

If any of the physicians, from indisposition, be incapable of attending, one of the other physicians is to attend in his room ; and no physician is to absent himself from any other cause, without one of the other physicians engaging to officiate in his stead.

They

They have liberty for their pupils to attend them in the business of the charity ; but the pupils are not to prescribe for the patients.

SURGEONS.

One of the surgeons attends at the Dispensary at ten o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of examining and relieving out-patients ; and afterwards visits the home-patients at their own habitations.

The same regulations are to be observed, in case of the indisposition or absence of a surgeon, as are before mentioned with respect to the physicians.

They have liberty for their pupils to attend them in the business of the charity ; but the pupils are not to perform any operation, unless by the direction, or in the presence, of one of the surgeons.

No capital operation is to be performed, but by the advice and consent of a majority of the physicians and surgeons.

The physicians and surgeons hold consultations on all difficult cases.

APOTHECARY.

He constantly resides at the Dispensary, to compound and dispense the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons, delivering therewith a printed or written order or label. He is to enter the tradesmen's bills in the ledger, and keep the accounts respecting the same, but not during the hours of attendance of the physicians and surgeons.

He is to take care of the medicines, utensils, and other effects of the Dispensary; and that none be wasted, spoiled, or embezzled.

He is allowed one or more persons to assist him in his business, under such restrictions, and at such allowance, as the monthly committee judge proper.

He is not to absent himself from the Dispensary, on any account whatever, without leaving a note where he may be found, or taking care that one of his assistants be there until he returns: nor is he to be absent himself one whole day or night, without leave from the president, vice-president, the treasurer, or monthly committee; and in such case,

case he is to procure another apothecary to officiate, to be approved of by the persons giving him such leave.

He is not to practise as an apothecary, except in the business of the charity.

SECRETARY.

He is to be present at all meetings and committees, at the hours appointed, unless necessarily prevented, in which case he is to send a deputy.

He is to keep the proceedings of the charity in a methodical manner, and in proper books, and do all such business as is requisite and commonly done by the secretaries at other charities.

HOUSE-CLERK.

He is to keep a regular list of the governors of the charity, and attend at the Dispensary during the hours of business, to receive all letters of recommendation; to examine whether the person recommending is entitled so to do; and to keep a register of the patients under cure, specifying the time of admission, on whose recommendation, whether home or out-patients, and under which physician's or surgeon's care received; and to furnish the patients when discharged with letters of thanks.

He is to make out rotation-lists, and summonses, for the house-visitors, to be delivered by the messenger.

He is to collect the tradesmen's bills, and lay them before the monthly committee.

He is from time to time to enter the names of the subscribers, and their payments, in the book kept for that purpose.

COLLECTOR AND MESSENGER.

He is to keep a complete list of the governors, and regularly collect the subscriptions to the charity as they become due, and pay the same to the treasurer on the last Wednesday in every month, or oftener if required. In case of the absence of the treasurer, he is to pay the money to one of the bankers of the charity.

He is to lay before every monthly committee the names of new subscribers, and of such as are deceased, or have declined.

He is to deliver all summonses, letters, and messages, and attend all general meetings and committees.

He is to find two securities, to be approved of by the monthly committee, who are to be bound with him in a bond of five hundred pounds, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Form

Form of a LETTER of Recommendation.

“ TO THE

“ *Governors of the General Dispensary, in*

“ *Aldersgate-Street,*

“ FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I RECOMMEND

“ *believing to be a proper Object of this Charity.*

“ GOVERNOR.

“ Day of 180..”

* * * The GOVERNORS are particularly requested to underwrite their places of abode with their names, and not destroy the old letters of recommendation when renewed; but order the patients to return them to the Dispensary.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

1. No persons are deemed objects of this charity, but such as are really necessitous.

2. The Dispensary is open for the reception of recommendatory letters, and admission of patients, every day (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock.
3. The patients are to continue to attend the physician or surgeon who first received them under his care.
4. All patients, without restriction, who come properly recommended, are prescribed for; but no patients are visited at their own habitations, except such as reside within the city of London, or the liberties thereof.
5. If any patient neglect to attend the physician or surgeon at the Dispensary for ten days, such patient shall be discharged.
6. The patients are to keep their letters under cover, in order to preserve them clean, and at the end of every month to get them re-signed by the same governor.
7. The patients requiring only a repetition of the medicines, are to apply for them between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon, and seven in the evening.
8. Home-patients are always to send their letters of recommendation by some proper person to the Dispensary, on the days of the physician's or surgeon's attendance under whose care they are.
9. The patients are to furnish themselves with phials, &c. necessary to contain their medicines; they are to behave themselves decently and soberly, and to conform strictly to such rules as are given them, or be immediately dismissed.
10. The patients, when cured, are to deliver their letters of recommendation at the Dispensary, and receive a letter of
thanks

thanks, which they are to deliver to the governor who recommended them: on neglect thereof, they are not to be admitted to any future benefit from this charity.

(* * * *The names of the PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, with the days they attend, to be inserted here, for the information of the poor.*)

N. B. A Consultation is held upon all difficult cases.

Form of a LETTER of Thanks.



“GENERAL DISPENSARY,

“FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR,

“Aldersgate-Street, 180 ..

“HAVING been by your Recommendation re-
“ceived as a Patient under the Care of

“and discharged this Day

“I beg Leave to return my most humble and
“heartly Thanks for the same.”

(“Signed,”)



W. C. Norris Esq.

SECTION V.

H I N T S

RESPECTING THE
BITE OF A MAD DOG,

OR

RABID ANIMAL *.

HOWEVER reluctant I may feel in introducing single cases of medical practice, I see no objection to notice such as assist in ex-

* Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. V. Art. XXIX. p. 293, intituled “ Case of fatal Termination of the Bite of a Mad Dog.” By Mr. J. Haynes, Surgeon, Chipping Norton.

plaining diseases, the cure of which is still involved in obscurity. For the hydrophobia arising from the bite of a rabid animal we have yet no remedy; it becomes therefore more interesting to ascertain the means of prevention; and with our inquiries, candidly to exhibit failure of success; of which the following case communicated to me by Mr. HAYNES, an able surgeon, of Chipping Norton, affords a melancholy proof.

After this relation, I shall make some reflections, and then introduce the decisive history and conclusive reflections afforded by my esteemed friend WILLIAM NORRIS, Esq. whose scientific surgical knowledge is scarcely exceeded by his expanded philanthropy, in liberally supporting useful public institutions upon every occasion.

MR.

MR. HAYNES'S RELATION.

“ THE subject of the unfortunate case I am about to relate, was servant to a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who, on the morning of the 9th Sept. 1793, in offering food to a bitch which had whelps, received a bite from her in the hand. Unfuspicious of her malady, he attempted to strike her, upon which the enraged animal bit him a second time in the same hand. An attack, so furious and unsuspected, a good deal surprized him; and, upon his mentioning the circumstance to his fellow servants, an alarm was excited, the bitch was therefore properly secured, but not till she had in her fury destroyed her own whelps; and in the course of the day she died in the most violent state of madness. These very suspicious circumstances, one would have expected, would have induced the poor man to have applied for medical aid;

aid ; but this, contrary to the advice of his friends, he neglected doing till the fourth morning after the accident ; he then came for my advice. I observed to him how imprudently he had acted in not making his application sooner, as I was fearful the interval was too long to render any assistance effectual ; I did not, however, hesitate in recommending the immediate excision of the parts, and this the patient very readily complied with. There were four wounds on his hands and fingers ; which, being superficial, gave me an opportunity of carrying the knife to a proper depth : they bled freely after the operation, which I thought a favourable circumstance ; after the hemorrhage had ceased, I applied a powerful caustic very freely to the parts, and covered the whole with a digestive.

“ In wounds inflicted by mad animals, after the use of the knife, I should in general prefer the actual cautery to the caustic, when it can be safely applied ; but, in the present case, I thought an active caustic more safe and proper, considering the superficial state
of

of the wounds, and their situation on tendinous parts. A liberal use of Mercury, both internally and externally, was directed, the effects of which were evident on the constitution in the course of ten or twelve days, by the appearance of a gentle salivation; this was moderately encouraged for the space of a fortnight longer, when the use of Mercury was omitted. After the separation of the eschars the wounds were kept open, and a free discharge excited from them upwards of a month, by an active mercurial preparation; afterwards all stimulating applications were laid aside, and the sores were readily healed over. These were the means I adopted in this very unpleasant case (as preventatives), and they were such as will, I flatter myself, meet with the approbation of every ingenuous mind. Mr. Kinglake, an ingenious practitioner of this place, saw the patient afterwards, and perfectly coincided in the plan of treatment I had pursued.

“ I had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with the man some months after;

after ; he always met me with a chearful and satisfied countenance, assured me he was perfectly well, and never felt the least inconvenience from the injury. The man continued in a state of perfect health, with the canine virus lying latent in his constitution, for the long period of nine months. On the 9th of June 1794, he first experienced a sensation of tingling in the hand on which the injury had been received, gradually extending towards the axilla. Unfuspicious of the cause of the affection, little notice was taken of it till the second day of the attack ; when more urgent symptoms appearing, Mr. Harris, a medical gentleman near at hand, was applied to. On his visiting the patient, he found matters arrived to an alarming height ; to the original affection of the arm, which was now converted into an acute pain, was superadded a frequent and violent convulsive action of the muscles of the neck and throat, with a most distressing impediment to swallow liquids, a quick full pulse, dry tongue, and every symptom of general irritation. Under these suspicious circumstances, Mr. Harris found no difficulty

difficulty in discovering the real nature of the case; he bled him *ad deliquium*, ordered him an antispasmodic medicine for the evening, with an injunction that he should be kept quiet, and desired my attendance early in the morning. On my arrival, I found the patient labouring under the symptoms of hydrophobia, in their most violent and formidable state; the convulsive affection of the muscles of deglutition was now become almost incessant, which I observed was aggravated by the exertion of conversation, and the sight of liquids.

“ In this deplorable state of the case, as there was a total inability to swallow any thing fluid, a pill, containing two grains of calomel and one of opium, was directed to be taken every two, three, or four hours; according to the effect it produced, a liberal use of the *unguentum hydrargyri* was likewise ordered, and the application of a strong anodyne liniment to the fauces. The friends of the patient were apprised of his real situation, and to prevent mischief coercive means of
restraint

restraint were directed, if rendered necessary by the violence of the paroxysms. After enjoining these cautions I took my leave, and heard no more of the patient till the second morning after, when I was informed of his death.

“The unfavourable termination of the above case does not, in my opinion, at all deduct from the merits of the means that were employed, which, could they have been applied sooner after the accident happened, I have but little doubt, would have secured the patient from the fatal effects of the subtle virus.”

Dr.

DR. LETTSOM'S REMARKS.

MR. HAYNES, sensible of his having used the knife freely, seems to attribute the failure of success to the length of time between the bite of the dog and the excisions of the bitten parts, which was only four days. Dr. Rush, Dr. Percival, Dr. Mease, and other writers, are of opinion, that the rabid matter does not produce the disease by absorption; and that excision will prevent it, provided the operation be performed at any period prior to the appearance of a rabid effect. Were this established, which may admit of a doubt, Mr. Haynes's suspicion would be inadmissible. But as the inductions drawn by Dr. Rush, and others, have been rather from analogy than facts afforded by rabid cases, the reasoning of these distinguished physicians must be received with that hesitation which medical experience

perience authorizes. Admitting that the rabid matter were merely local, there seems no other way of accounting for the want of success in the foregoing case, than by supposing that, with all the caution described by the ingenious writer, still the excision had not penetrated so deeply as the fangs or teeth of the mad dog. I can conceive it very difficult in flaccid parts to effect this with certainty; and would repeat here what I have formerly suggested, the application of lapis infernalis, formed to a point, to be conveyed into the cavity or opening that had been made by the tooth, and worked deeply as well as laterally, that the parts, as far as a tooth can have entered, may be thus destroyed. At the same time I do not object to excision by the knife, either before or after the application of a caustic. It may be asked, why put the patient to the trouble and pain of two operations? The answer is evident, that, lest the knife may not remove the parts as deeply as the tooth may have passed, for greater safety, the caustic may be pressed afterwards, if not primarily,

primarily, into the bottom of the opening made by the bite and the excision.

I do imagine, that the application of any mineral caustic in a fluid state, as oil of vitriol, or spirit of sea-salt, might answer the same purposes as the lapis infernalis, by pervading every cavity that the tooth could possibly form, and, by destroying the flesh, stop the possibility of any progress of the fatal poison.

It is natural for the enlightened practitioner, let his experience be ever so extensive, to pause over the fatal issue of any extraordinary case committed to his care; and to ruminate in his own mind, whether any other means than those already applied could have been attended with better success.

In revolving over the plan adopted in the present case, perhaps the most experienced practitioners would scarcely have deviated from it. The French writers, in that interesting volume published by the Medical Society at

Paris, on the bite of rabid animals, recommended the practice as alone decisive and secure. Here was not only cutting out of the parts bitten, but likewise a caustic application, and finally a salivation. The latter remedy has been recommended, by some writers, as singly sufficient to prevent the rabies canina, and all have concluded that excision is effectual. But, after every exertion, we have here a fatal issue, which affords a sufficient reason to attempt the preventive plan recommended, and farther confirmed in the annexed paper by that experienced and humane surgeon, my friend WILLIAM NORRIS, Esq.

Case

Case of the Bite of a Mad Dog, by WILLIAM NORRIS, Esq. Surgeon to the Charter-House and General Dispensary.*

ON Monday evening, the 10th of June, 1793, Mr. Thaine came to consult me on account of some slight wounds that he had received on that day by the bite of a dog. The wounds were a laceration on the outer and inner sides of the fore finger, extending from about the middle of the first phalanx to the extremity of the fingers; two superficial scratches on the back of the hand, and one on the inner side of the thumb near the palm of the hand. I covered the parts with a little soft cerate, and informed him that the wounds were so trifling as to require very little attention. But, as it appeared that the creature had snapped at him without having been pro-

* Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol V. p. 303.

voked, I advised him to see it, and examine whether it was in good health. The next morning he told me he had seen the dog, which ate and drank as usual, was very quiet, and appeared to be perfectly well; that she had no foaming at the mouth, nor was her breathing quick, nor eyes watery; circumstances which I particularly desired him to attend to. Having therefore nothing to mind except the trifling wounds already mentioned, I desired not to see him again until Friday; but on that day he called on me very early, and was much alarmed.

He informed me that he had seen the dog the night before, that it was restless and unwell, and that it had bitten the maid servant, an horse, and a pig. As he wished me to see the dog, I went in the course of the day to Turnham-green, where it was. She was a large-sized mongrel, between the Newfoundland and common mastiff breed, of what age I could not learn, as her present owner had had her only a year and an half; and I was told that, during that time, she had always
been

been quiet and good-tempered, and had never done any harm until she had bit this gentleman. Her look was downcast and fullen; her eyes, from which a clear fluid trickled, appeared heavy and languid, by no means red or inflamed; her tail was drawn between her legs; and she seemed to be extremely anxious and uneasy, frequently going to the length of her chain and lying down, then, in the course of a minute after, rising and changing her posture. Two or three times she went to some water that had been placed near her, took a lap or two, and then quitted it. Some bread being thrown to her, she chewed and swallowed it; but it was immediately after vomited, and she again swallowed and threw it up as before. During a quarter of an hour that I stayed examining her appearance and motions, I observed that she dunged three or four times, and immediately after swallowed, or attempted to swallow, the fæces, which were soft, whitish, and frothy.

These were the principal circumstances respecting the dog, and I thought worthy of
Q 3 being

being noted, except that, by the account of the people of the house, the creature had within the three last days shrunk, and become surprisingly thinner. On the following day she died ; and I was informed, that before her death there had been a discharge of slimy matter from her nostrils, and that her mouth had been foamy, neither of which appearances I could discover the day before. I judged it the more necessary to give this account of the manner of the dog, as well as the symptoms she laboured under, (which, as I was in a place of safety, I could deliberately attend to), because such an opportunity, I believe, rarely occurs ; a poor dog that has the character of being mad is either quickly destroyed, or else is so frightened by being hunted, pelted, and worried, that the genuine undisturbed progress of the disease cannot often be ascertained.

Although not perfectly satisfied of this being the true rabies, yet it seemed to be sufficiently probable to justify me in recommending what I believe to be the only certain

tain means of prevention yet known, the removal of the wounded parts. This was therefore proposed; and would have been done early on Saturday morning, had not Dr. Sims, who was now consulted by Mr. Thaine, wished first to see and examine the dog. On Saturday the Doctor and I went to Turnham-Green; but the animal had been dead and buried some hours before we got there, and on this account the operation was not performed until Sunday morning, the sixth day after the accident happened.

I took off the finger at the joint which connected it with the metacarpal bone, and I dissected out the three other small portions, which were so superficially wounded, that it was only necessary to remove the skin. The Doctor, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Thaine and his friends, permitted the Ormf-kirk medicine to be taken, and prescribed so as to counteract fever.

In consequence of my request to be informed if any thing should ail the other per-

son, or the animals that had been bitten, I several times heard that they continued very well, until Friday the 12th of July, when I learned that the pig, which had been bitten on the nose, was very ill, and affected as the dog had been. On Saturday Dr. Sims and I went to Turnham-Green to see it; but it had died that day about one o'clock.

The people informed us, that the first appearances of illness in it had been observed on the Thursday before, when it was seen to be constantly shaking its head in a strange and unusual manner, and was very frequently rubbing its throat; that on Friday it lay in a stupid state, and did not attempt to do any injury, but that, if touched with any thing, it would snap and endeavour to bite it. They said, that it had been much agitated and convulsed about its belly, which, I imagine, was merely the effect of a quick and laborious respiration that I understood it had been distressed with.

The

The owner of the dog, immediately after the death of the pig, sent the servant and horse to be bathed in the sea, and I have been informed they continued well. But it is proper to observe, that the horse's skin was not divided by the dog's teeth, and that the injury received by the servant was so very superficial as that the blood barely appeared upon the part.

From the event of this case, and that of several others in a great degree similar, I am strongly of opinion, that by the removal or destruction of the wounded parts, at any time previous to the appearance of the disease, the dreadful effects from the bite of a rabid animal may be obviated.

In at least a dozen instances in which I have thus acted at various periods, from one day to a fortnight after the bites of animals suspected to have been mad, all have terminated well except one. This was the case of a poor boy, who was brought to me within an hour after having been slightly bitten on
the

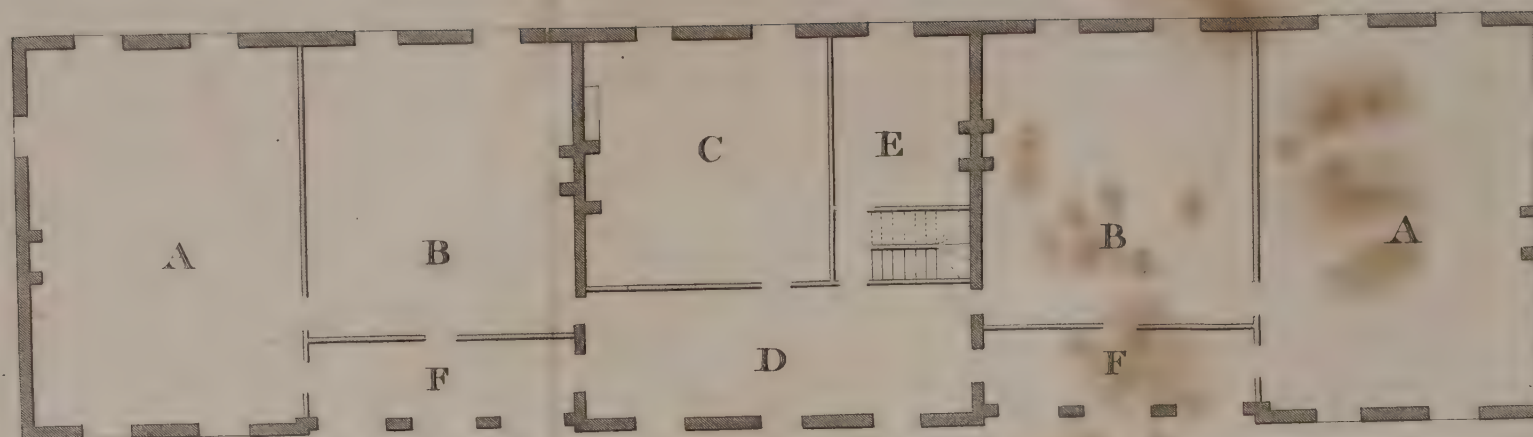
the face. As, from the report of the people who came with him, it seemed highly probable that the dog had not been mad, I contented myself with rubbing the part with the lunar caustic. Three months afterwards this boy died of the hydrophobia, under the care of my friend the late Dr. Crawford.

It occasionally happens that the bitten parts do not easily or safely admit of extirpation by the knife; and sometimes the timidity of patients is so great as to prevent the use of that instrument. In such cases I recommend the application of the most concentrated vitriolic acid, as superior to all other caustics, by its possessing the advantages of acting instantaneously, and not being disposed to spread; and also of its being capable of being readily conveyed, by means of a probe, through all the sinuosities of the most lacerated wounds.





- A.A. Wards 9 Beds each. } Total 30.
- B.B. Wards 6 Ditto }
- C. Kitchen.
- D. Hall.
- E. Overseers Room.
- F.E. Piazza.
- G. Overseers Sleeping Room.
- H. Store Room.
- I. Servants Room.
- K. Apothecarys Room.
- L. Medicine Room or Apothecarys Shop.



PLAN
of the
Attic Story.



Darwin & Harvey sc

The General SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, near MARGATE.

SECTION VI.

H I N T S

*For establishing a SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY
at MARGATE, for the Poor of LONDON.*

WERE a stranger cursorily to pass through the great streets of London, nothing would be more strongly impressed on his mind than the general appearance of wealth, health, and plenty. Here and there he would see capacious hospitals, and other establishments, for the reception and relief of objects of distress; but he might inquire, Where are these objects?

Were

Were he to quit the spacious streets and squares, and penetrate into the little alleys and courts, the scene would be dismally reversed, in the contemplation of poverty, sickness, and want. With hard labour, and scanty food, sickness will supervene; and this, aggravated by want of air and exercise, presents a picture too often realized in this great city.

The humane mind views this scene of want and disease with some comfort, in recollecting the numerous establishments calculated to mitigate or relieve them. But among the poor, and particularly the children of the poor, there was a species of disease, for which no suitable aid had till lately been afforded; for scrophulous diseases, and various others, well ascertained by medical men, wherein sea air and sea-bathing are peculiarly requisite; and yet these remedies are procured with very little expence.

By the Thames, a cheap conveyance to the sea-water is commanded; and hence
Margate,

Margate, or its vicinity, seems peculiarly adapted for this salutary purpose.

In the year 1795, the following account of a General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was communicated to the publick.

“THE Committee for conducting the Sea-bathing Infirmary for the benefit of the poor of London, deem it incumbent on them to inform the governors of this charity, and the benevolent publick, that, after the most mature consideration, they have caused a suitable building to be erected for the reception of patients.

“Aware of the expences necessarily attending such an undertaking, the Committee made repeated enquiries for a house on the sea-coast, in order to avoid the expence of building, but without success; and, though reluctantly, they were induced, from the pressure of applications for the admission of the afflicted poor, to adopt the only alternative, of erecting a plain structure, with the smallest possible expence, on a convenient spot at West Brook, contiguous to Margate, purchased for the purpose;

purpose *; a situation peculiarly eligible for the purposes of the institution, as it admits the cheap mode of conveyance by water.

“ With pleasure they inform the publick, that the plan is warmly espoused by several benevolent persons, who are convinced of the great benefit that will result to the poor of the metropolis from such a scheme; and that the building is now nearly finished; and, as soon as a sum sufficient to furnish it can be raised, no time will be lost in completing it for the immediate reception of poor inhabitants of London and its environs, who cannot afford the expence of sea-bathing.”

THIS unique charity, so peculiarly adapted to relieve certain classes of diseases, was opened in 1796, for the reception of patients; and the happy success experienced was beyond the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the Institution.

* The purchase was made in 1793, in the names of John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. John Nichols, Esq. and the Rev. John Pridden, M. A.

The following Address was circulated in the Summer of 1801.

“ THE Publick are entreated to encourage the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, established for the cure of diseases for which Sea-Water is the only remedy; the good effects of which Institution, in five successive seasons, have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters.

“ Numerous and honourable as are the Public Charities already existing, there appears to be singular propriety in an establishment that extends to the Poor the advantages of Sea-Bathing, which they cannot otherwise procure. For none of those Charities can afford an adequate substitute for Sea-Bathing—a proof of the necessity, and forcible plea in favour of this Institution.

“ It calls upon Humanity particularly, as helpless Children are the principal subjects of relief; its utility thence must be interesting to every friend of the community, as, by early advice, a sickly offspring, who, from want of it, might become burthenome members through life, may, by its aid, be rendered healthy, strong, and useful.

“ The

“ The great and opulent continually acknowledge the efficacy of Sea-Bathing. If, with all the surrounding comforts of life, the earliest application of medical skill, maladies still baffle means of relief; how wretched must be the condition of the Poor, under the pressure of disease, owing in some degree perhaps to the privations of poverty, out of all reach of the only remedy for their sufferings, with barely the means of subsistence !

“ Such considerations manifest that the MARGATE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY is a truly *national* Object; and that it merits liberal regard, on principles of Benevolence and sound Policy.

“ Medical Men will, doubtless, promote a Sea-Bathing Infirmary, the want of which they have generally lamented. But every individual, every public body, is called upon to aid this undertaking. It is essential for the relief of the diseased Poor in the Inland Counties, and particularly for the Poor of London and its Environs; a proper supplement to the hospitals; a necessary link in the system of charities for the benefit of the indigent inhabitants of the Metropolis.

“ Those who resort to the sea-coast for pleasure must have their enjoyments heightened, by contributing

tributing to the support of this Institution; and those who visit it for the restoration of health must feel a Christian obligation, to extend that relief to others, with which themselves have been blessed.

With pleasure the Committee inform the Publick, that the building is now finished upon a convenient spot of ground at West-Brook, contiguous to Margate, purchased for the purpose; and furnished for the reception of poor objects properly examined and recommended, who cannot afford the expence of Sea-Bathing: And that the Gentlemen of the Faculty in the Island of Thanet not only subscribe to its support, but likewise render their professional services to it gratuitously.

The Infirmary was first opened in August 1796, for the reception of patients; and the reports of each successive season abundantly confirm the utility of the Institution.

Early in the month of May, 1801, it was again opened for the present season; and patients are now admitted on the recommendation respectively

of a Governor, after they have been examined by any of the consulting Physicians or consulting Surgeons.

N. B. The Admission-Tickets must likewise be signed by the Treasurer, J. R. SYMS, Esq. Watermans-Hall, St. Mary-Hill; lest there should not be room in the Infirmary, in which case the patients will be admitted in rotation, as vacancies occur.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

I. **T**HIS Institution shall consist of a Patron, two Patroneffes, Prefident, and Six Vice Prefidents, besides the Members for the County of Kent; a Treasurer, Secretary, and Governors; together with such officers and servants as may be necessary for conducting the business of the Charity.

II. Every Subscriber of *Ten* Guineas, or upwards, at one payment, shall be a Governor for Life. And each Subscriber paying *One* Guinea, or upwards, shall be deemed an annual Governor; and shall have the privilege of nominating patients, who, on producing proper recommendations, shall be admitted in rotation.

III. No Governor, Officer, or Servant, shall take any fee or gratuity of any tradesman, patient, or other person, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this Institution.

IV. Three General Meetings shall be held annually; *viz.* in London, on the first Wednesday in February, and in May; and at Margate, on the first Wednesday in September; or as near those periods as may be found most convenient.

V. At the General Meeting in London in May, a Day shall be fixed on for a General Anniversary at Margate; and Twenty-one Governors shall be chosen, who, together with the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall constitute a Committee for managing the affairs of the Infirmary for the ensuing year; which Committee (five of whom shall make a quorum) are to meet at such convenient public place as may then be appointed, on the *first Friday* in every month, to examine and to admit patients, and to consult and advise upon whatever may appear necessary for the regulation of the Charity. At this General Meeting also, all the Officers and Servants of this Charity shall be annually elected.

VI. There shall be a Committee at MARGATE (which Committee shall be annually elected at Margate), for the purpose of superintending the Infirmary, of examining and admitting such Patients as cannot attend on the LONDON Committee,

and

and of seeing that the rules established for the regulation of the Infirmary be properly enforced.

VII. The Committees shall have the power of suspending at any time the Steward, Matron, and other Servants of the Charity, till the opinion of a General Meeting can be known on the case.

VIII. At every General Meeting, the Committee shall deliver a report of their proceedings since the last meeting, signed by their Chairman; which shall be publicly read by the Secretary, for the consideration of the Governors then present.

IX. The President, Vice Presidents, and Treasurer, or either of them, any five of the Committee, or any ten of the Governors, may call a General Meeting at any time, by sending a notice in writing, signed by their name or names, and expressing the business for such meeting, to the Secretary; who shall call together the Governors by public advertisement six days before such intended meeting.

X. None of the rules of this Institution shall be repealed or altered, nor any new ones established, but at the General Meetings, or at an extraordinary meeting to be called for that especial purpose.

XI. In all cases where there shall be an equality of votes, the Chairman shall be entitled to the casting vote.

XII. Peers, Members of Parliament, and Ladies, shall in all cases be permitted to vote or ballot by proxy, given to any other Member, signified by letter to the Treasurer or Secretary.

XIII. No Governor, who shall be more than one year in arrear, shall have any power or privilege as a Governor till he has paid his arrears.

XIV. At the General Meeting in February, five Governors shall be elected, to audit the accounts of the Society for the ensuing year; three of whom shall be deemed sufficient to transact business.

XV. No persons to be deemed objects of this Charity but such as are really necessitous and of decent character.

XVI. The Physician, or other attending Medical Practitioner of the Charity, will prescribe Medicines when necessary.

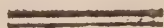
XVII. The patients are to procure their own linen, except sheets. They must conform strictly to the rules of the Institution; regularly attend
Divine

Divine Service; and, when cured, return thanks in the parish church. No patient to continue more than six weeks in the Infirmary without a renewed recommendation, unless the Faculty at Margate should deem it necessary.

XVIII. The patients are provided with food upon the terms of 5s. a week for all above 12 years of age; and 2s. 6d. a week for children. A proper diet-table is prepared, under the direction of the Medical Gentlemen.

XIX. The meetings of the Committees, both at London and Margate, being considered as open, the attendance of any Governor at the same will be esteemed a favour. And the Committee will feel themselves much obliged to any subscribing Lady, who will occasionally take the trouble of inspecting the female ward.

FORM OF ADMISSION.



“ GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY AT MARGATE.

Recommended by

Governor.

Examined, and found a proper Object, by

Consulting

Let the Patient be admitted,

Treasurer, Watermans-Hall.

“ N. B. No Patient can be admitted from London or its Environs without the Signature of a Governor, one of the examining Faculty, and the Treasurer.

To the Steward of the Infirmary.”

CON-

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Sir WALTER FARQUHAR, Bart. M. D.

Conduit-street.

MAXWELL GARTHSHORE, M. D.

St. Martin's-lane.

JAMES SIMS, M. D. Lawrence-lane.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

THOMAS KEATE, Esq. Arlington-street.

WILLIAM BLIZARD, Esq. Devonshire-square.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Esq. Old Jewry.

PHYSICIANS IN ORDINARY.

ALGERNON FRAMPTON, M. D.

SAMUEL HOLLAND, M. D.

SURGEONS.

Mr. GEORGE SLATER.

Mr. JOHN SILVER.

Mr. ROBERT EDWARD HUNTER.

Mr. DANIEL JARVIS.

Mr. GEORGE SLATER, Jun.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW.

Mr. WILLIAM NEAVE DANIEL.

Mr. SAMUEL FROME.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

JAMES-RENAT SYMS, Esq. Watermans-Hall.

COLLECTOR.

RICHARD GRASSWELL, Craven-street.

Receipts

Receipts and Disbursements, from the origin of this
Charity in 1791 to the beginning of 1801 :

	£.	s.	d.
Benefactions and Subscrip- tions received at Margate	1348	5	8
Ditto in London	1957	7	10
	<hr/>		
	3305	13	6
Expended in the purchase	£.	s.	d.
of ground to build on	325	1	8
Cost of the building	1766	10	9
Interest of money advanced for the building	99	12	10
Furniture, bedding, &c.	265	7	7
	<hr/>		
	2456	12	10
Paid servants wages, and gratuities to officers, and poundage to the collectors	338	5	0
Sundry articles for the Infirmery— £. s. d.			
In coals, soap, candles, &c.	61	13	6
Drugs	31	17	9
	<hr/>		
	93	11	3
Printing, stationery, and advertising	175	15	10
Incidental expences for 10 years	201	15	7
	<hr/>		
	3266	0	6
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	39	13	0
	<hr/>		

* * The four first articles of expenditure may be considered as so much property belonging to the Institution ; and the remaining sums (the charge of printing and advertising deducted), amounting only to 63*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* comprize the whole of what has been really spent in conducting the business of the Charity, and in administering relief to 237 patients who have been admitted, many of whom have been restored to their families perfectly cured, and most of whom have derived considerable benefit by Sea-bathing, *viz.*

In 1796	—	16
1797	—	25
1798	—	48
1799	—	62
1800	—	86
		<hr/>
		237
		<hr/>

The Public will see by this statement, that the numbers admitted are annually increasing ; and the Governors of this Charity can with confidence solicit the aid of the benevolent in its support, as well on account of the frugal management with which it is conducted, as on account of its great utility in restoring to health many poor objects by warm and cold Sea-bathing, where all other means are ineffectual.

TABLE

TABLE of Diet for the Patients in the SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, at MARGATE;
with additional Tables of some of the Hospitals in London.

GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

FOR ADULTS.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	GENERAL ALLOW- ANCE.
Monday, Wednes- day, and Friday.	Milk-porridge one pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of boiled mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	Broth one pint.	12 oz. of bread, 1 quart of table beer.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Water-gruel one pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of boiled beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	Rice-milk one pint.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of table beer, 1 pint of porter.
Sunday.	Milk one pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of roasted beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fuet-pudding.	Butter 2 ounces, or cheese 2 ounces.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of table beer, 1 pint of porter.

FOR CHILDREN.

Monday, Wednes- day, and Friday.	Milk-porridge one pint.	1 pint of broth, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fuet-pudding.	Rice-milk one pint.	10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of table beer.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Water-gruel one pint.	6 oz. of boiled mutton or beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.	Broth one pint.	10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of table beer.
Sunday.	Milk one pint.	6 oz. of roasted beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fuet-pudding.	Butter 1 ounce, or cheese 1 ounce.	10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of table beer.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

FULL-DIET.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk-porridge.

DINNER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ days, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. of boiled beef.} \\ 3 \text{ days, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. of boiled mutton.} \\ 1 \text{ day, 4 oz. of cheese.} \end{array} \right.$

SUPPER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ pint and } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of broth on meat days.} \\ 2 \text{ oz. of butter the remaining day.} \end{array} \right.$

12 oz. of bread and 3 pints of beer every day.

ST. GEORGES'S HOSPITAL.

FULL-DIET.

BREAKFAST. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ days, a pint of water-gruel.} \\ 3 \text{ days, a pint of milk-porridge.} \end{array} \right.$

DINNER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ days, 6 oz. of mutton or beef boiled,} \\ \text{and half a pound of potatoes.} \\ 3 \text{ days, a pint and half of rice-milk.} \end{array} \right.$

SUPPER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ days, a pint of broth with oatmeal.} \\ 3 \text{ days, 2 oz. of cheese or butter.} \end{array} \right.$

12 oz. of bread per day, and 2 pints of small-beer in Winter, and 3 pints in Summer.

BETHLEM

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

BREAKFAST. Water-gruel.

DINNER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ days, } 8 \text{ oz. of meat and } 1 \text{ pint small} \\ \text{beer; on other days milk-porridge,} \\ \text{rice-milk, or bread and cheese.} \end{array} \right.$

SUPPER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bread and cheese or butter, and small} \\ \text{beer.} \end{array} \right.$

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

FULL-DIET.

BREAKFAST. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ days, milk-porridge.} \\ 3 \text{ days, water-gruel.} \end{array} \right.$

DINNER. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ days, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. of boiled mutton.} \\ 2 \text{ days, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. of boiled beef.} \\ 2 \text{ days, } 4 \text{ oz. of butter or } 6 \text{ oz. cheese.} \end{array} \right.$

SUPPER. Broth a pint on meat days.

Bread 14 oz., beer 2 pints in winter, 3 pints in summer.

MID-

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

FULL-DIET.

BREAKFAST. One pint of water-gruel.

DINNER. { $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of mutton, beef, or veal, with
vegetables occasionally, and 1 lb. of
broth.

SUPPER. One pint of barley-broth or water-gruel.

Bread, the twentieth-part of a peck loaf; beer,
one pint, daily.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

FULL-DIET.

BREAKFAST. { One pint of milk-pottage or
water-gruel.

DINNER. { 3 days, 8 oz. of boiled mutton.
3 days, 8 oz. of boiled beef.
Sunday, 8 oz. of roasted beef.

SUPPER. { 6 days, one pint of broth.
Sunday, 2 oz. of butter, or 1 oz. of
Gloucester cheese.

12 oz. of wheaten bread, 3 pints of beer in sum-
mer, 2 pints, ditto, in winter, daily.

Rice-puddings three days in a week.

FOUND-

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

FOR 174 CHILDREN.

<i>Sunday.</i>	{ 100 lbs. of roasted beef. 140 lbs. of potatoes.
<i>Monday.</i>	Rice puddings with currants.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	87 lbs. of legs of mutton, with greens.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	{ Pease-soup made thick and good with liquor of Tuesday's mutton.
<i>Thursday.</i>	{ 87 lbs. of boiled buttock and thick flank, with potatoes.
<i>Friday.</i>	{ 42 lbs. of thick flank stewed with the liquor of Thursday's beef, with carrots, turnips, and herbs.
<i>Saturday.</i>	Rice puddings with treacle. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread to each child.

FOR SUPPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread and 1 oz. of cheese.

FOR BREAKFAST.

Thin milk-porridge.

This was the table settled in the beginning of the year 1796; and of course does not comprehend the late regulations.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

H I N T S

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

A MEDICAL SOCIETY

IN LONDON.

NOTHING has contributed more to the advancement of science, than the establishment of literary societies. These excite a generous ardour in liberal minds, and raise even envy itself into useful emulation.

In Medical Science, which rational estimation has placed first in the scale of honour,

VOL. III. S the

the science which proposes the noblest object for its end, the preservation and restoration of health, the improvements which have already resulted from the formation of societies, are well known to the medical world.

The principal part of our knowledge must be ever derived from comparing our own observations with those of others. In this view the utility of Societies, which afford an opportunity for the mutual communication of our thoughts, must be sufficiently apparent. Deceased authors cannot solve all our difficulties, nor will the observations made in other ages and climates hold always true in our own.

There are some circumstances peculiarly favourable to a rising Society. Each member, thinking the honor of the association in some measure dependent upon himself, is stimulated to the highest exertion of his powers; unawed by the fame, and fearless of being eclipsed by the lustre of his predecessors, no damp is cast upon the vigour of that genius,

nius, which can alone produce great discoveries.

The intention of this Society will be to give the practitioners in the healing art frequent opportunities of meeting together, and conferring with each other, concerning any difficult or uncommon cases which may have occurred; or communicating any new discoveries in medicine which have been made, either at home or abroad.

Medical papers, which may tend to the advancement of the Science, should be received by the Society; and such as may be deemed worthy of publication carefully preserved, until sufficient matter for a volume may be collected.

Many useful facts are lost from the want of a proper opportunity of conveying them to the world; and though, when considered separately, they might not be of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the publick; yet when a number of them may be

collected together, they may become highly deserving of notice. To such facts, when properly authenticated, the Society will always be particularly attentive.

In order to excite practitioners to bring those talents to light, which would otherwise lie buried and useless to the community, the Society should resolve to hold forth honorary rewards to those who shall improve the medical art; and although this has not been hitherto attempted in these kingdoms, yet such an example might appear not unworthy of imitation.

It is remarkable that, among the different associations which have been established in this metropolis, a Society for founding a Medical Library, for the use of its respective members, hath been so little attended to. An Institution of this kind is so apparently useful and interesting to those, who are desirous of obtaining an easy access to the best antient and modern authors, that it requires no apology for the promotion of a Medical Library,
that

that the members of the Society may obtain an easy access to the best antient and modern authors.

London, June 23, 1773.

SINCE the above period of time, the Medical Society can claim some of the first medical characters in Europe among its members; the Library consists of 10,000 volumes; and five volumes of the Society's Memoirs have already been published: besides, it has offered prize questions, to excite investigation, and distributed various honorary medals to the successful candidates.

A Society so wisely instituted, and successfully supported, might form an excellent model for similar establishments, to promote which, the present statutes of the Society are annexed.

STATUTES
OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON;
INSTITUTED 1773.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Qualifications, Election, and Admission of
Members.*

1. **T**HE Society shall consist of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries; and others, versed in sciences connected with medicine; divided into Fellows, Honorary, and Corresponding Members.

2. The Fellows alone shall direct the affairs of the Society, and be eligible to an office.

3. No person shall be eligible as a Fellow, unless resident in the city of London, or within seven
miles

miles thereof; nor shall any person residing within that distance be eligible as a Corresponding Member.

4 No Physician shall be eligible as a Fellow, who is not a member of the College of Physicians of London, or who does not produce a diploma, and testimonials of his having studied medicine regularly at some University.

5. No Surgeon shall be eligible as a Fellow, who has not been approved of by the Court of examining Surgeons of London.

6. No proprietor of any empirical nostrum can be a member.

7. Every candidate for admission as a Fellow of the Society must be recommended by three or more Fellows, on their personal knowledge; but the recommendation of a Corresponding or Honorary Member may be founded on an acquaintance with his character or writings.

8. The recommendation, containing the profession and place of abode of the person proposed for election, shall be delivered to one of the Secretaries, and first read in the Council; that they may be satisfied that the person recommended has

been informed of the regulations of the Society, and is eligible according to its statutes: it shall then be read at the ensuing meeting of the Society, and hung up in the common meeting-room for *three* succeeding ordinary meetings, if the recommendation be of an *honorary* or *corresponding* member; but if of a *fellow*, it shall be hung up for *six* ordinary meetings; and on the last of these meetings the votes shall be taken by ballot, if eight Fellows be present; and if three-fourths of the Fellows present ballot in favour of the candidate, he shall be declared duly elected.

9. If it appear upon the ballot, that the person proposed is not elected, no notice thereof shall be taken in the minutes.

10. The admission of every person who may be chosen a Fellow shall be at some ordinary meeting, when, after he has paid his admission fine, he shall sign the following obligation; viz.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, promise, that we will endeavour to promote the honour, and observe the statutes and regulations, of the Medical Society of London, as long as we shall continue Members thereof.

11. The

11. The President shall then take him by the hand, saying,

In the name, and by the authority of the Medical Society of London, I admit you a Fellow thereof.

12. If any Corresponding Member shall come to reside in London, or within seven miles thereof, and desire to continue in the Society, notice thereof shall be hung up in the meeting-room for three successive nights: and on the third he shall be ballotted for as a Fellow, and if elected shall be admitted on making the usual payment and signing the obligation.

13. Any Fellow, going to reside in the country, shall, if he desire it, be considered as a Corresponding member during his absence.

14. Persons of distinguished character, eminently versed in sciences *connected with* Medicine, may be elected as *Honorary* Members.

15. Honorary and Corresponding Members, shall have the privilege of being present at all meetings of the Society.

C H A P. II.

Of the Payment of Admission Fines, Annual Contributions, &c.

1. Every person elected a Fellow shall pay the sum of *Two Guineas*, as his fine of admission ; and *One Guinea*, for his first year's contribution.
2. Every Fellow shall pay to the Society, one guinea annually.
3. If any Fellow shall advance the sum of ten guineas above his admission fine, or at any period the same sum above all arrears then due, he shall be exempted from all future payments.
4. No fine, or annual payment, is expected from Honorary or Corresponding Members.
5. If any person neglect to pay his admission fine within two months after being elected, unless prevented by some unavoidable impediment, his election shall be void, and he shall be incapable of being proposed again for the space of one year.
6. No person shall have a vote in the Society, whose annual contribution is unpaid.

7. If

7. If any Fellow shall neglect the payment of his annual contribution for two years, he shall, at the end of two months after notice thereof has been given him by the Secretary without effect, be no longer a member.

C H A P. III.

Of the Officers and Council; and their Election.

1. To conduct the affairs of the Society, there shall be annually elected a President, Treasurer, Librarian, three Secretaries, a Register, and the seven following Committees, (each consisting of *five* members), who together shall constitute THE COUNCIL.

COMMITTEES.

- I. *Theory and Practice.*
- II. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
- III. *Surgery.*
- IV. *Midwifery.*
- V. *Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.*
- VI. *Botany and Natural History.*
- VII. *Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.*

2. This

2. This election shall be by ballot, on the first general meeting.

3. A particular summons shall be sent to every Fellow, together with two printed lists, at least three days before the time of election: one of these lists shall contain the name of every Fellow, with marks affixed, shewing what office he has formerly held, or now holds in the Society. The other shall have the offices printed, with blank spaces left for inserting the names of persons thought proper for each department.

4. Every Fellow balloting, shall deliver his name to one of the Secretaries, and afterwards put either the printed list filled up, or a written one, into the balloting box.

5. The ballot shall begin as soon after the hour of two, as eight Fellows shall be present; and be closed at three o'clock.

6. The scrutiny shall begin at three o'clock; and the lists shall be examined by an officer, together with three Scrutators, drawn by lot by the President.

7. Should a list contain more names to fill up any department than are proper, the irregular part shall

shall be set aside, and the remainder taken, as if no such mistake had existed.

8. No person shall be eligible to any office, if twelve months in arrear when the lists are ordered to be printed ; which shall be done by the Council, eight days at least before the election.

9. If any doubt or difficulty should arise during the election, it shall be determined by the majority of the Council of the preceding year then present.

10. If any vacancy happen between the anniversary elections, it shall be filled up by ballot.

C H A P. IV.

Of the President.

1. The President shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society. He shall regulate all debates, and prevent any from being prosecuted upon trivial subjects. He shall state and put all questions, according to the intention of the movers. He shall summon all extraordinary meetings of the Society, and enforce the execution of their statutes.

2. In

2. In the President's absence, the Treasurer, or Librarian, and in *their* absence the senior member of the Council or Fellow of the Society who is present, shall take the chair for that meeting.

3. The President shall have a second vote, when the suffrages are equal.

4. The President, whilst in the chair, shall be covered, except when addressing himself to the whole Society.

C H A P. V.

Of the Treasurer.

1. The Treasurer, or some person appointed by him, shall receive all money due to, and pay all money due from, the Society, and keep an account of all such receipts and payments.

2. The Treasurer's accounts shall be audited by the Council immediately before two general meetings of the Society, or at any other time when they require it.

3. No sum of money exceeding five pounds shall be paid, except by order of the Council.

4. All

4. All sums of money, for which there shall be no present occasion, shall be laid out in such security as the Council may approve.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Librarian, Library, and Museum.

1. The books shall be properly arranged, and each volume distinctly numbered. An alphabetical catalogue shall be kept of all the printed books, expressing the edition of each, place where printed, date, size, price, and number, as it stands in the library. A separate catalogue shall be kept of the manuscripts, ranged under proper heads. These catalogues shall be always open for the inspection of every member.

2. A printed paper shall be affixed to each volume, containing the name of the Society, the number of the book, and an abstract of the laws relating to the receiving and returning of books; and, if it were presented to the Society, the donor's name shall be entered in it.

3. Any member shall have the liberty at stated times of visiting the library, and reading and taking extracts from the books or manuscripts.

4. Every

4. Every member desiring a book, shall apply for it between the hours of six and eight in the evenings on Mondays, and five and six on other evenings, and shall write down, on a slip of paper, the number and title, and shall sign and date it. The Librarian or his deputy shall file the paper, and deliver it back, or cancel it, when the book is returned to the library; and any person taking a book without such written acknowledgement shall forfeit three times its value.

5. If a book, when sent for, be in the possession of another member, an answer shall be returned, containing the name of the person who has it, and the time when taken out of the library.

6. No member shall have more than two volumes at a time in his possession.

7. Any member detaining a pamphlet or volume in duodecimo above one week; an octavo two weeks; a quarto three weeks; or a folio four weeks; shall be liable to a penalty of one, two, three, or four shillings, in proportion to the size, for each week he shall detain it, provided such penalty exceed not half the value affixed to the book by the Council.

8. The

8. The Council shall designate certain manuscripts and books of value, which shall not be taken out of the library, without their written permission.

9. All pamphlets and books shall remain in the library for the space of one, two, three, or four weeks, (according to their size,) after they have been received.

10. A member who shall lose, or injure a book belonging to the Society, shall replace it, or make such compensation as the Council may think proper.

11. No member, without leave of the Librarian or his deputy, shall take any book from its place.

12. All books shall be returned before the general meeting in March, for the inspection of the Librarian on entering into his office. Every person neglecting to return a book at that time, shall forfeit half its value.

13. No book shall be purchased, unless by order of Council.

14. No book or pamphlet shall, at any meeting, be suffered to lie on the table, excepting those presented the same evening.

15. The Librarian shall also have the care of the museum, no article whereof shall be removed without his permission.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Secretaries.

1. There shall be *three* Secretaries; viz. *Two* in ordinary, and *One* for foreign correspondence.

2. All papers intended for the use of the Society shall be delivered to one of the Secretaries, who shall lay them before the Council.

3. The Secretaries shall read the minutes of the former meeting, and also any papers which have been referred to the Society by the Council.

4. They shall mark the time when any paper is delivered to them, that no person may be robbed of the title to a new thought or discovery.

5. One

5. One of the Secretaries shall officiate at all meetings of the Council.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Register.

1. The Register shall conduct the writings and correspondence of the Society.

2. He shall attend the meetings of the Society and Council, and keep the minutes fairly entered in the proper books.

3. He shall prepare answers to all letters on business relative to the Society, and preserve copies of them.

4. He shall summon the Members to General and Special meetings, and prepare the business of the Anniversary Festival, and all extraordinary meetings.

5. He shall fill up the Diplomas of Honorary and Corresponding members, and send them to the person signing the certificate of such members.

6. He shall send the usual Letter to all newly elected Members.

7. He shall take notice of all members in arrears to the Society, and admonish them of it.

8. He shall take charge of all papers relative to the Society, and keep them properly arranged; and, if required, correct the proofs of such as are ordered to be printed.

9. He shall take care that the insurance of the Society's property be regularly paid.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Council.

1. The Council shall chuse, from among their own members, two chairmen annually, who shall take the chair alternately.

2. They shall meet every Monday evening at seven o'clock, and have the power of adjourning to any future day.

3. An extraordinary meeting of the Council may be held at any time by order of the President, one of the Secretaries giving notice of such meeting to every Member.

4. Five

4. Five Members shall be empowered to transact business.

5. All matters of complaint shall be first laid before the Council, who shall bring such only as they cannot adjust before the Society.

6. The Council shall record their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose.

CHAP. X.

Of the ordinary Meetings of the Society.

1. The Society shall meet on every Monday, at the hour of eight in the evening.

2. When seven Fellows are present, they shall proceed to business.

3. The book of the Statutes shall lie on the table before the President.

4. Business shall begin by reading the list of persons proposed as visitors; who may be admitted by order of the President.

5. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read ; but no part of them discussed till the whole has been read over, and such as are not objected to shall stand confirmed.

6 Certificates in favour of Candidates for admission into the Society shall then be read, and ballots taken for those whose recommendations have been a sufficient time before the Society.

7. Medical intelligence, or extracts of letters, may next be laid before the Society.

8. Papers referred to the consideration of the Society by the Council shall be read.

9. No new business shall be entered on after the hour of nine.

C H A P · XI.

Of the General Meetings.

1. There shall be two general meetings every year ; one on the eighth day of March, and the other on the first Monday in November.

2. At the first of these meetings,

i. The

- i. The Officers and Council shall be elected.
- ii. A Member shall be elected to deliver the Annual Oration the succeeding year.
- iii. The Oration shall then be delivered.
- iv. The names of the successful Candidates for the honorary medals shall then be announced by the President.
- v. The Secretary shall read the return of the newly elected Officers and Council, and declare the questions proposed for the *Fothergillian* medals, for the two ensuing years.

3. The Member elected to deliver the Annual Oration shall within one month signify to one of the Secretaries, whether he accepts or declines that honour ; and in the latter case, another Member shall be chosen in his stead at the first succeeding ordinary meeting.

4. The second general meeting shall be for considering the state of the Society, examining the books, settling the accounts, and for making

such alterations and additions to the laws of the Society as may be thought necessary.

5. Besides the two general meetings above mentioned, a general meeting shall be called by the President and Council at any time when the interest of the Society may seem to require it, they giving notice thereof to each Fellow at least one week previous to such meeting.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Medals.

1. The Society resolve to give annually, to the author of the best dissertation on a subject proposed by them, a GOLD MEDAL, value ten guineas, called the *Fothergillian* MEDAL, for which the learned of all countries are invited as Candidates.

2. The question for this medal shall be determined at the meeting of the Society preceding the general meeting in March.

3. Each dissertation shall be delivered to the Secretary, in the Latin, English, or French language, on or before the first day of November.

4. With





Prize Medal of the Medical Society of London

4. With it shall be delivered a sealed packet, with some motto or device on the outside; and within, the author's name and designation; and the same motto or device shall be put upon the dissertation, that the Society may know how to address the successful Candidate.

5. No paper with the name of the author affixed can be received; and if the author of any paper shall discover himself to the Council, or to any Member thereof, such paper shall be excluded from all competition for the medal.

6. All the dissertations, the successful one excepted, shall be returned, if desired, with the sealed packets unopened.

7. The Society propose to give *Two* SILVER medals annually: one of which shall be adjudged for the best Essay, or Essays, read before the Society within the Year, written by a FELLOW; the other for the best Essay, or Essays, by a CORRESPONDING MEMBER, or by any person NOT a Member of the Society,

8. Any Gentleman who has had the honour of acquiring the *Fothergillian* MEDAL, cannot come
into

into competition for the SILVER MEDAL, at the adjudication of the Medals *in the ensuing Year*.

9. The adjudication of the Medals shall be vested in the Council *.

C H A P. XIII.

Of Papers for Publication.

1. Such papers as have been read in the Society shall be referred to the consideration of the Council, and no paper shall be published unless two thirds ballot in its favour.

2. No paper shall be taken out of possession of the Secretary, after it has been approved of for publication ; nor shall any alteration be made in it without the consent of the Council and author.

3. No Member of the Council shall vote or be present, when the propriety of publishing any of his own papers is agitated.

4. No request for printing the Anniversary Oration shall be valid, unless confirmed by the Council.

* See at the end of this Section the origin of the FOTHERGILLIAN Medal.

5. Each

5. Each Fellow of the Society, whose contribution is not in arrear twelve months, shall receive *gratis* from the Librarian one copy of such Memoirs as may be published from time to time after his admission.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Benefactions to the Society.

Every person who shall make any valuable present to the Society shall receive their thanks; and have his name registered in the catalogue of benefactors, with an account of his donation.

C H A P. XV.

Of Visitors.

Each Member shall have the privilege of proposing two visitors at any ordinary meeting of the Society, and at the general meeting on the 8th of March; whose names shall be entered in a list; and they shall be introduced as soon as it has been read over; and no visitor shall afterwards be admitted without a particular order from the President.

C H A P. XVI.

General Laws.

1. All Members shall pay implicit obedience to the President, in the execution of his office.

2. Any person intending to speak in this Society shall rise and address himself to the President.

3. No Member shall speak more than twice upon any subject, until all the Members present, inclined to speak, shall have delivered their sentiments.

4. When the determination of the Society is required on a question, it shall be taken by ballot, if so demanded by any Fellow.

5. No question shall be put on any motion, unless the motion be seconded.

6. When a motion is made and seconded, any Fellow may move, that the sense of the Society be taken whether such question shall be put.

7. All

7. All questions, excepting those for which it is otherwise provided, shall be determined by a majority of the Fellows present.

8. No Member shall vote by proxy.

9. The Society shall have power to adjourn for any time during the summer season, so that the adjournment shall not extend beyond the month of September; and also from the Monday preceding Christmas-day, to any time not exceeding the last Monday in January.

10. The Council shall nevertheless have power, during such adjournment, to meet as often they shall find it requisite, in order to transact such business, and arrange such papers, as may come before them.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the making and repealing Regulations.

1. No new laws or regulations shall be made, nor old ones repealed or altered, but at the second general meeting of the Society, or at such special general meeting as shall at any time be summoned for that purpose.

2. The

2. The making of new, and altering of old laws or regulations, shall be first proposed in Council; and if such proposition be approved, it shall be read in the Society at least one month before a general meeting, and hung up in the Society's room until that time, when the question respecting it shall be determined by ballot.

3. If two thirds of the Fellows present ballot in favour of the proposed regulation, it shall be declared a law of the Society.

Institution of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL.

SINCE the establishment of the Medical Society of London, one of the greatest characters in Medical Science died in this metropolis; an ornament to human nature, and universally lamented as a Philanthropist and Physician. The Medical Society, emulous of devoting some honourable testimonial to his memory, adopted the following:

Minutes,



John Fothergill, M.D.

*Minutes, &c. of the MEDICAL SOCIETY,
respecting the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL.*

*To the MEDICAL SOCIETY of London ; by a
Fellow of the Society.*

GENTLEMEN,

TO preserve the memory of illustrious characters by some permanent memorial, is not only grateful to the friends of the deceased, but excites in the living that commendable emulation, which leads to great and virtuous actions. Such were those which will render dear to distant posterity the name of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL ; in memorial of whom, I have ordered a medal to be struck, under the patronage and at the disposal of the Medical Society of London, held in Crane-court, Fleet-street. It will be in gold, of ten guineas value, to be called the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL, and be given annually, on the 8th. day of March, to the author of the best Essay upon a prize question, proposed by the Society, on a subject of Medicine or Natural History.

The

The manner of proposing the annual question, and of determining upon the merits of the memoirs of the candidates, I refer to the determination of the Society; being persuaded, from the unanimity of their meetings, and the learning and judgment of their members, that their decisions will be calculated to promote Medical Science in particular, and Physics in general; which are my motives for requesting their patronage of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL.

London, May 25, 1784.

* * *

LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SIR, *Crane-Court, 4th June 1784.*

AT a special meeting of the Medical Society, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration your very liberal proposal of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL, to be disposed of annually, at the option, and under the patronage, of this Society:

I am ordered to inform you, that the same has been considered accordingly, and met that warm reception

reception and approbation such a distinguished favour was so entitled to :

And this Society, being highly sensible how much you had thereby contributed to its advantage and reputation, order me to present you with the Thanks which were unanimously voted to you at this meeting.

By order of the Society,

WM. WOODVILLE,
(one of the Secretaries.)

To * * *

THE following Members of the Medical Society, being appointed a Committee to consider of the plan and distribution of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL; viz.

JAMES SIMS, M. D.

WILLIAM WOODVILLE, M. D.

JOHN MEYER, M. D.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, M. D.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D.

Mr. WILLIAM NORRIS;

Recommend, That the obverse of the Medal exhibit the head of Dr. FOTHERGILL, with this legend;

JOHANNES FOTHERGILL, MEDICUS EGREGIUS.

In the exergue—

AMICIS OMNIUM, CARUS AMICUS.

The reverse—A CIVIC WREATH.

The legend—

DON. SOC. MED. LOND. AN. SALUT. 1773, INSTIT.

Within the wreath—

MEDICINÆ & SCIENTIÆ NATURALIS

INCREMENTO.

That the Medal shall be adjudged on the 8th day of March, that being the birth-day of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL. The first Medal shall be adjudged in the year 1786.



S E C T I O N VIII.

H I N T S

RESPECTING

A SUBSTITUTE

FOR

W H E A T B R E A D *.

*The soul, that feels for others' woe,
From Heaven its origin doth she*

HE that does good to his fellow-creatures, according to the means with which he is enabled, practises active religion and virtue ;

* Monthly Ledger, vol. I. p. 397, anno 1774.

but the man, however scrupulous and tenacious he may appear of maintaining the exterior forms of virtue, that doth not share amongst his fellow-creatures in distress, the bounties of heaven dispensed to him, is fit only for the unsocial limits of a monastery.

“ The occasions of making ourselves happy, by relieving others,” as has been observed, “ are numberless, and seem particularly adapted to diffuse happiness more generally amongst mankind. If affluence and independence could universally exist, the benevolent would not experience the inexpressible pleasure of relieving the needy, neither could there exist that grateful satisfaction which modest indigence ever feels from well-timed succour.”

In this city, however, there is no probability that these causes of mutual pleasure will ever be removed; but, on the other hand, the affluence of some rises in proportion to the distress of others, whose wants silently petition for the assistance of the former. These wants not only vary in degree and permanence,

manence, but the means of relief likewise, with respect to immediate or permanent aid ; a little pittance, timely bestowed, saves many a modest object ; but that aid, which tends to the future as well as the present support of life, seems also best calculated to promote happiness more universally amongst the poor. With this numerous class of the community, bread is literally the staff of life ; and by whatever medium this can be handed to these at a less expence, must be equally laudable in the design, and beneficial in the effects ; as thereby the savings in this article may be employed in procuring other necessaries of life ; contributing at once to the health and happiness of such individuals.

That wholesome bread may be procured at a price inferior to any hitherto suggested by the legislature, is well ascertained by mixing in the fine flour of Indian corn with that of wheat, in equal proportions ; which, if rightly managed, the colour will be about the same as the standard wheaten bread, and about two-pence in the quartern loaf cheaper than

the fine wheaten, when that may be at eightpence per quartern. No substance used as aliment, has been more fully and satisfactorily proved to be nutritious than this corn, which has of late been exported in considerable quantities from our North American colonies *, where it forms a large share of the diet of both the rich and the poor; it is light, and easy of digestion, and at the same time affords much nourishment, as those most addicted to it, endure exercise and labour with superior ease; and it has likewise been particularly remarked, that horses fed with it, will travel farther, and bear the fatigues of a long journey much better, than when fed with any other food whatever. About the metropolis, some hundred quarters of this corn have been bought for the feeding of hogs particularly, and it has rendered their flesh whiter, and better flavoured, than when fed with any thing else hitherto used; and, for black cat-

* These Hints were printed before the independence of the colonies; but with the additional expence of alien duties, it still affords a cheap article.

tle, deer, and poultry, there is no food superior to this grain.

Were it used more universally for these purposes, as well as at the table, part of the land now employed here for oats or wheat, might be turned to pasture, or other purposes, conducive to lower the price of provisions, and hence to serve the community.

The people of North America dress the flour into various forms, which it is as well calculated for as that of wheat. The flour of this corn possesses, to most, an agreeable sweet flavour, so that some persons, who have accustomed themselves to the bread made of it, find a difficulty in returning to the use of any other; and I have known individuals so fond of it, as to import it on their own accounts; some indeed do not so easily reconcile themselves to it, which often arises from the mismanagement in grinding the corn or baking the bread. The bakers, who are not yet familiarized into the best method of mixing and preparing it with wheat flour, do

not always make the bread as it should be ; and thereby some, who form their judgment from tasting loaves of one baking only, are disappointed and misled.

There should be no less care in grinding the corn ; as a part of the interior edge of the grain is composed of a ligneous spongy substance, the middle of which is of a dark brown colour, and of a bitter taste, which, if ground into the flour, produces a disagreeable flavour ; to avoid which, the mill-stones should be set so wide, as but just to burst the thick or farinaceous part of the grain, which should be passed through a sieve, in order to separate the above-mentioned bitterish substance ; the grain should then be ground with the stones set so as to render it sufficiently fine ; by this precaution the flour is as white as that of the finest wheat, and full as pleasant to eat ; it possesses the peculiar quality of preserving the bread, made from a mixture of it, in a moist state for many days, which, at least in dry weather, is no inconsiderable advantage.

The

The cheapest and most advantageous method of using Indian corn as food, is by making the flour of it into hasty pudding, in a manner very similar to water-pottage, a food made of oat-meal in the North of England and in Scotland: “ A quantity of water, proportioned to the quantity of hasty pudding intended to be made, is put over the fire in an open iron pot, or kettle, and, a proper quantity of salt for seasoning the pudding being previously dissolved in the water, Indian meal is stirred into it by little and little, with a wooden spoon with a long handle, while the water goes on to be heated, and made to boil; —great care being taken to put in the meal by very small quantities, and by sifting it slowly through the fingers of the left hand, and stirring the water about very briskly at the same time with the wooden spoon with the right hand, to mix the meal with the water in such a manner as to prevent lumps being formed. The meal should be added so slowly, that when the water is brought to boil, the mass should not be thicker than water-gruel; and half an hour more, at least, should be employed

employed to add the additional quantity of meal necessary for bringing the pudding to be of the proper consistency; during which time it should be stirred about continually, and kept constantly boiling." It should be of a consistence to suspend a spoon upright. It may be eaten with milk, or with butter, sugar, or molasses.

In the Appendix, No. III. to the Report from the Lords Committees, relating to the Dearth of Provisions, An. 1800, under Indian corn, are added various modes of preparing it.

APPENDIX, No. III.

INDIAN CORN.

MODES IN WHICH IT CAN BE PREPARED.

(A) To twelve bushels of Indian corn, ground into meal, add a large proportion of water, and boil it till it becomes very thick; then add three-quarters of a pound of sugar
to

to seven pounds of the meal. This quantity of meal, with the sugar of molasses, was more than twenty people could eat, and was much liked. The corn cost six shillings a bushel at Liverpool, each bushel weighing fifty-three pounds. Supposing ten pounds lost by the grinding, that would reduce it to forty-three pounds for seventy-two pence; the sugar cost five pence, which makes it one shilling and three pence. Twenty people were fed under a penny a man. No other seasoning was required than the sugar boiled with the meal.

(B) Hommony is prepared by removing the husk and skin of the Indian corn, which is generally done by a small portion of the ley of wood ashes mixed with water; it is then boiled frequently with kidney-beans, and when cooked, forms a kind of mess like hasty-pudding; it is frequently eaten with milk, and sometimes fried after it is cold, in which state it is excellent.

IN a political view, the introduction of this useful substance in diet is very important ; for, while it tends to lower the price of bread, and consequently of provisions in general, it encourages the growth of an article in our American colonies, which enjoy a climate similar to ours, and thereby employs their lands, which otherwise might be turned to the culture of wheat, and other kinds of corn, which interfere with our exports. To preserve, therefore, a mutual interchange of benefits and good offices between the mother country and the colonies *, is one of the first principles of true government, and ultimately tends to a compact founded upon interest, and which, amongst nations, is the most amicable as well as the most durable.

* Vide Sir Josiah Child on Trade ; and Political Essays on the present State of the British Empire.

IT has already been noticed, that this Section was first printed in 1773, when the American colonies constituted a part of the British empire. Since their independence in 1782, this new empire has rapidly acquired an increased population; and, in proportion to its inhabitants, a still more extended cultivation of soil, infomuch, that for the last ten years, its imports of corn and flour into this country, would appear almost incredible, were it not authenticated by our improvident bounties, which must powerfully act as a premium or bounty on foreign agriculture, to the injury of our own. This bounty has been carried to the enormous extent of fifteen millions of pounds sterling in two years; whereas, by simply reversing our policy, and offering a bounty on *our* exports, and laying a duty on *foreign* imports of corn; aided by a facility and an encouragement in inclosing waste lands, with a commutation of tithes, or some melioration in imposing and collecting them,

plenty would be restored, and our wealth increased by our exports of corn, equal to any former period of our agricultural history.

It has been suggested, by a valuation made in April last, that in the preceding month, there were imported into England from New York alone 100,000 barrels of flour; and supposing the same exertions to have been made in other places in America; that the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore shipped the same number of barrels as New York; or, that the whole quantity shipped from the United States in March, be equal to 300,000 barrels; and that each barrel were placed side-by-side in a line, it would extend 113 miles and a half, which is more than the distance from London to Bath; and, that placed end to end in a line would reach 142 miles.

Three hundred thousand barrels contain 58,800,000 pounds of flour. England contains seven millions of inhabitants; and allowing to each half a pound of flour a day, the whole would be consumed in 17 days!

Three

Three hundred thousand barrels of flour, at the average price of ten dollars per barrel, amount to the sum of three millions of dollars.

Had England been able to supply herself with corn, the price in America would not have exceeded four dollars a barrel; so that this country has paid to America, a bounty of 2,800,000 dollars, which, at four shillings and three pence each, is 595,000 pounds sterling, for the consumption of bread for seventeen days only, or one month's export from America!

During the last twelve months, America has sent us 900,000 barrels of flour, and received from us in return, a bounty of 9,000,000 dollars, or 1,785,000 pounds sterling, which ought to have been applied to the promotion of her own agriculture.

If all these barrels were placed end to end in a line, they would nearly form a bridge from England to America, of solid barrels of flour!

An Account of the probable Quantity of Grain imported into Great Britain, in the Course of 1801, with the average Price thereof, and Bounty payable thereon.

Grain imported.		£.
Wheat 1,500,000 quarters	cost	7,000,000
Oats 400,000		600,000
Barley 200,000		400,000
Rye 150,000		450,000
Pease 40,000		120,000
Beans 15,000		30,000
American barrels 800,000		3,200,000
Rye-meal, Indian ditto, and Indian corn		400,000
		<hr/>
		12,200,000
Bounty on the above, to be paid by Government		2,800,000
		<hr/>
	Total cost	15,000,000
		<hr/>

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